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Hit Destroyer Makes Port; Fall Wear Prices Frozen; Oil Reserve Pool Begun

The World's Day—May 26, 1942

The War: Damaged U. S. Destroyer Reaches Port

Destroyer in Port: Navy announced destroyed Blakeley had been damaged by a torpedo in the Caribbean but had reached port with 10 members of crew missing and six injured.

Russia: Soviet forces claimed to have smashed Nazi surprise attack led by 150 tanks in battle for Kharkov.

China: Chinese headquarters acknowledged that Japanese troops had driven to within two miles of Kinhwa, Provisional Capital of Chekiang Province.

American Mission: A war mission headed by Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold of the Army air forces and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, has arrived in London and has begun conferences with the British authorities.

British Raids: Paris newspapers said fighter-escorted RAF bombers had bombed St. Omer in Occupied France just behind Dover Strait coast. British planes also bombed Sicily.

At Sea: Germans claimed their planes damaged medium-sized merchant ship off British southeast coast. Nazi bombers also were reported by Berlin to have sunk an 8,000-ton merchantman and damaged five others in attack on convoy between Iceland and North Cape.

Air Training: It was announced in Ottawa that a new agreement is being negotiated to extend British Commonwealth air training plan until March 31, 1945.

Washington: Prices of Fall Outerwear Frozen

Prices of fall outerwear for women and children were frozen by the Office of Price Administration at 1941 levels. Types of apparel covered include coats, suits, jackets, dresses, blouses, snow-suits, leggings. [Women's Page.]

Most retail stores throughout the country plan to suspend customary sales for 15 minutes at noon July 1 and sell only war bonds and stamps in a "retailers for victory" campaign as part of the Treasury's plan to raise a billion dollars in war bond and stamp sales during that month.

Safety razor manufacturers started producing a "victory razor" with a zinc cap, zinc or plastic guard and plastic handle as the War Production Board's ban on the use of copper in razors went into effect.

Legislation authorizing the Agriculture Department to inspect meat and meat products moving in intrastate commerce was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. Inspection power now applies only to interstate products.

Legislation to subject labor unions to prosecution under the anti-racketeering laws and set up stiff penalties for interference with movement of commerce was approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

The House passed and returned to the Senate legislation designed to expedite the granting of war contracts to small business in a roll-call vote announced as 344 to 0.

Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, said that Senate confirmation of Thomas F. Meaney of Jersey City as United States District Court Judge for New Jersey would in effect be putting Frank Hague on the Federal bench.

A $9,500,000 appropriation for vocational education and training to prepare more workers for war jobs was approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

Congress was asked by President Roosevelt to appropriate $27,500,000 for operation of the Office of Censorship during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

New England: Oil Concerns Start Reserve Pool

Boston oil companies began pooling their efforts to build up reserves as rationing officials started prosecution of five gasoline dealers for failing to punch ration cards. [Page 2.]

Only cars bearing official seals may move in Bay State during blackout, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety ruled. [Page 2.]

State-wide voluntary health insurance plan to be opened by Massachusetts Medical Society this fall as preferable alternative to compulsory health insurance. [Page 2.]

The Federal Government took steps to revive New Hampshire's mica industry to aid war production. [Page 5.]

Egypt: Cabinet Offers Resignation to King

Cabinet Quits: Premier Mustafa Nahas Pasha tendered resignation of his Cabinet to King Farouk, but informed sources said he would form another government.

National: Industry Denies Profiteering on Ships

The National Association of Manufacturers issued a report analyzing naval war contracts in a move to refute charges of profiteering in war industries. [Financial Page.]

The liner Normandie, the greatest salvage job in shipping history, may be lying right side up at her New York City pier in about a year, according to Commander William A. Sullivan of Lawrence, Mass., head of the Navy Department's salvage section and in charge of righting the ship.

The second civilian Defense Region Office in New York said that 7,286,158 persons had enrolled as civilian defense volunteers in the nation as of April 1, representing a gain of 1,081,567 since March 1.

South Africa: Bomb Sets War Fund Display Afire

Johannesburg: An attempt to destroy "Liberty Cavalcade" exhibition, a war fund raising display, was discovered when incendiary bomb set Danish display afire.

Europe: Nazi Seamen to Train at French Yards

Nazi Pressure: Reports that Pierre Laval, Vichy chief, had consented to the training of German seamen at French naval yards to familiarize them with French warships were believed to result from Nazi pressure on Vichy.

Tunisia Issue: Reported renewal of Italian claims on Tunisia, Corsica, and Savoy was believed to indicate demands by General Rommel in Libya that the Axis gain possession of Tunisia to ease his supply problems.

Chinese Envoy: China has submitted name of first Chinese Minister to Vatican and is awaiting his approval, Chungking announced.

WPB Takes '42 Salmon Pack

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered canners to set aside their entire 1942 pack of salmon, sardines, mackerel and Atlantic herring to fill the needs of the armed services and the lend-lease program.

WPB officials emphasized, however, that the order did not necessarily mean that none of the 1942 pack would be available to civilians.

"Because of uncertainty as to the supply and the demand, it was thought best to require that the entire pack of these fish be set aside," Lawrence Hopkinson, in charge of fishery products for the WPB, said.

Canned fish draft little Surprise: Page 2.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 26, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	13
Entertainment Timetable	5
Financial Pages	14-16
Garden Column	9
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	8
The Home Forum	10
Moral Courage (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	5

Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Nazis Use Duce To Force Aid From Vichy

Mussolini's demand for 'Tunis, Corsica, Nice' supported in move to get French fleet.

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—An Axis move to get the French fleet or obtain French territory, or both, was suggested today in parallel reports that Italy has demanded title to Nice and Corsica and that Pierre Laval has consented to the training of German seamen at French naval bases on the characteristics of French warships.

The Germans were portrayed as using the Italian territorial demands as a threat to force Vichy to give up the French fleet peaceably.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—Axis pressure on Vichy has taken the new form of German support for Italian claims to Tunisia, Corsica, and possibly Nice.

Dissatisfied with the amount of collaboration they are getting from Pierre Laval, the Nazis are now using Mussolini's familiar cry: "Tunis, Corsica, Nice" as a means of menacing the Vichy French.

Both from Germany and Italy there has been a flood of reports in the last few days indicating angry impatience at the continued failure of France to collaborate more positively against the United Nations.

An article in a recent issue of "Relazioni Internazionali," organ of the Italian Foreign Office, violently reproaches Vichy, including M. Laval himself, for failure to do anything about Madagascar or Martinique except issue futile protests.

Doubts About Victory

The Italian article is significant in stating openly that M. Laval and his Cabinet are nothing more than bailiffs or stewards for the Axis powers, and goes on to say that Vichy's obvious doubts of an Axis victory have become a public scandal.

These outbursts have been supported from Berlin by statements to the effect that the only Axis attitude toward France is a joint Italo-German one, thus plainly implying German backing of Italian demands for Tunisia and Corsica, and perhaps Nice.

Behind this latest Axis maneuver intended to force the hands of Marshal Philippé Pétain, M. Laval and Admiral Jean Darlan into

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Training of German sailors in French yards reported: Page 7.

Planes Pace Victory on Many Fronts; U.S. Bolsters Air and Undersea Plans; Ickes Assures Nation-Wide Gas Rations

Co-ordinator in Boston tells New England fuel oil rationing sure to come in fall.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes arrived in Boston today with word that the Office of Price Administration has made definite plans for nation-wide rationing of gasoline to save rubber. He also brought the pessimistic promise to New England that its gasoline problem will "be worse before it gets any better."

Here to address the 19th annual convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England tonight, the Secretary of the Interior disclosed that rationing of fuel oil "will surely come" in highly industrial New England, where bunker oil is vital to war industry.

The Secretary said that fuel oil will "always" be given priority over gasoline, and added that if the Nation is forced to choose between the two this winter, there will be no gas "except for necessary uses."

He subsequently denied this was a prediction that pleasure driving would be impossible this winter, and asked the public to read his words carefully.

No Definite Time Set

He did not set a definite time, either for nation-wide rationing of gasoline or a New England rationing of fuel oil, but disclosed that Leon Henderson, OPA chief, is planning to introduce substantial changes in methods of gasoline distribution on July 1.

Large-scale movement of oil and gasoline to the East Coast by barges operating on inland waterways was indicated by dispatches from Washington today, where a spokesman for the Maritime Commission said that invitations to bid on construction of a number of shallow-draft wooden barges had been distributed. The exact number was not disclosed, but some 700 firms were asked to bid, indicating that a large number might be contemplated.

At the same time, it was announced that the Coast Guard had amended its regulations to permit inflammable cargoes to be transported in barges constructed of materials other than iron and steel.

It was emphasized, however,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

By a Staff Photographer

Oil Co-Ordinator Harold L. Ickes and Mrs. Ickes

The Secretary of the Interior arrived in Boston this morning to address the 19th annual convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association, and is shown here as he left South Station in a horse-drawn, red-and-yellow barouche to go to the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Russians consolidate positions at Kharkov —China admits losses in Chekiang fighting.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The vital importance of air superiority runs like a major theme through today's counterpoint of war news.

The Russians have consolidated their positions before Kharkov and have beaten back a Nazi surprise assault led by 150 tanks in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector. The Russians insist they still hold the initiative in the seesaw battle for the great industrial center and attribute their success to air superiority and a new ground technique in opposing armored units. The Germans claim that a gigantic battle of encirclement is in full swing south of Kharkov, presumably on the Izyum-Barvenkova front. The outcome of the fighting in this area may well determine the course of the whole Kharkov battle.

In the Far East China's battle to stave off Japanese conquest of Chekiang Province suffered new reverses. Chinese dispatches acknowledge that 100,000 Japanese troops are within two miles of Kinhwa, Chekiang provisional Capital. A Chinese spokesman attributes the Japanese progress to their control of the air. "The enemy is continually bombing us in relays," he says eloquently.

In the underseas offensive which the Axis apparently has carried to South America, "North American planes" are reported to have spotted a submarine off the Brazilian coast and to have sunk it. This, together with the torpeding of another Brazilian merchantman and the expected arrival of survivors from an unidentified vessel, has caused Brazil to accelerate defense preparations.

Meanwhile, aviation chiefs of the United States Army and Navy have arrived in London for talks that may presage early American participation in a supreme aerial offensive against Germany. The conversations also may deal with new strategy in aerial sea fighting, with more accent on the use of dive bombers. Parliament has been asking questions about dive bombers since British torpedo planes failed to sink the Prinz Eugen off Norway. And Rear Admiral John H. Towers, American Navy Air Chief, is considered an outstanding authority on their use.

Also in London, to discuss air power, among other things, is Admiral Cunningham, former commander of Britain's Mediterranean Fleet. He promises victory for the Allies in Italy's "Mare Nostrum" once Britain and the United States are able to meet the Axis air and surface fleets on equal terms. He says sea power must now be considered an adjunct of air power and admits that "dive-bomber attacks against ships can be very dangerous."

In the battle for Australia, air power is again to the fore. General MacArthur's headquarters announce that Allied bombers blasted their way through Japanese interceptor squadrons to pound anew enemy airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, and Lae, New Guinea.

Germans Held

Russian troops again consolidated their positions before Kharkov overnight and beat back a German surprise assault led by 150 tanks in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector to protect their southern wing, Russian dispatches said.

"Repulsing attacks of German Fascist troops in the Izyum-Barvenkova direction, our troops are inflicting heavy losses on enemy tank units," the Soviet Information Bureau announced.

The Bureau also reported the consolidation of positions of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's divisions in the Kharkov area, this fol-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

German Doubts on Victory Seen in Changed Slogans

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 26—Recent Reports from Washington and London about the growing confidence of the United Nations and the marked progress made by the American Arms drive have greatly impressed foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara and lend some credence to the continual stream of stories reaching here about the low morale of the German people.

Although these stories have to be reecived with caution, since the Nazis are quite equal to using such reports to put their opponents off their guard, there is reason to suppose that the German nation is no longer sure of victory.

The latest slogan invented by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, and published in all Nazi papers indicates the change of feeling. The slogan runs:

"Victory and defeat lie in the hands of God. We are masters and kings of our honor."

Order to Teachers

German uneasiness is shown by a new order issued by Gauleiter Wächter, chief of the Teachers Union in Germany. This order says:

"Every teacher must try and imprint in the minds of students in every lesson and even in botany or singing classes that we must win the victory at any price. This must be done in such a convincing manner that students when they go home will also try and convince their parents of this fact."

Growing uneasiness and discontent among German workers are also shown by a speech by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, made recently to Government workers. He said:

"Every single employee must direct his actions so that he can help for final victory. It is natural that the Führer will interfere where he sees contrary actions. The Führer must be in a position to be able to act drastically when he finds actions dangerous for final victory. But I can assure you that such steps will only be taken after most-detailed examinations of cases and the Führer himself has seen that only very seldom does he find it necessary to use his new authority."

However, despite Dr. Frick's assurances, labor conditions in Germany are becoming serious and this appears to have some confirmation in reports that the Nazi Government is now compelled to mobilize child labor. Boys of 13 and 14 have been ordered to undertake farm work.

Young Troops Seen

Another report pointing in the same direction is that the Greeks have been astonished at the youthfulness of the new German troops sent there for occupying duties.

Many of these young Nazi soldiers are said to be only 15 or 16, or else they are men well over 45. These unsoldierlike Nazi reinforcements have greatly encouraged the oppressed Greeks.

Meanwhile there are strong indications of a growing shortage of all materials through Germany itself. Travelers arriving here from Munich, Dresden, and Hamburg as well as Berlin all say there is a food shortage in these towns.

On May 9 the Berlin Bureau of the "Four-Year Plan" was forced to issue a decree ordering all citizens to give up all iron and steel objects they may possess before May 31. Those who do not comply with the order are to be heavily fined.

Persecution of Jews

It is said here that in order to cheer up the German nation, Nazi authorities are encouraging new persecution of Jews, and throughout Nazi Europe new violent measures against Jews are being taken.

In Eastern Slovakia 1,600 Jews have been expelled after all their belongings had been confiscated. Most of these unfortunates are sent into a Jewish colony in Poland where conditions are known to be appalling, and thousands are said to be starving.

In Bulgaria all Jews between 21 and 31 have been mobilized for forced labor and all these workers obliged to wear arm bands pointing out their Jewish origin. Jews are also forbidden to visit any Bulgarian sea resort.

U. S. Air War Mission in London; Offensive to Include Submarines

LONDON, May 26 (AP) — A United States war mission, headed by the Army and Navy air chiefs, and called one of the most important yet sent to Britain, has arrived and gone into action with no loss of time, it was disclosed today.

The two leaders are Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Forces, and Rear Admiral John T. Towers, Chief of Naval Aeronautics.

Their purpose is to confer with the British in talks believed designed to co-ordinate strategy for a master blow against Germany.

Within two hours after stepping from a train that brought them here yesterday from the landing place of a plane which flew them across the Atlantic, General Arnold was arranging meetings with the chiefs of Britain's fighting forces.

He assumed personal charge of United States air operation plans, taking over a prepared office in American military headquarters. His aides began immediately to check details of the United States air preparation thus far.

The typical unofficial British reaction was that the mission foreshadowed a supreme air offensive against the Axis in Europe. Its arrival coincided with authoritative reports of such preparations and with growing clamor for more direct action against Hitler.

It was indicated that with the heads of two branches of United States flying forces on the spot it would be possible to arrive at decisions without reference to Washington, greatly speeding up American war preparations in the European war theater.

Among the officers accompanying General Arnold and Admiral Towers were Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, head of the operations division of the War Department general staff, and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of staff of the Army ground forces.

The arrival of the mission so quickly after the landing of the largest American troop convoy of the war to reach Northern Ireland was regarded here as more than a coincidence.

The inclusion of both the head of the Army Air Forces and his counterpart in the Navy recalled a recent authoritative British statement that the day was not far off when the United Nations would be able to throw 1,000 bombers a night against Germany.

Observers said they felt the Americans would take part here when Great Britain and the United States were ready to make a supreme effort to seize control of the air.

Admiral Towers has been a naval aviation expert since 1911 and is regarded as one of the world's foremost authorities on the use of the dive bomber. He served in London twice as attaché in the United States Embassy.

Since the German cruiser Prinz Eugen made her way to Kiel from Norway despite an RAF bomb and torpedo attack, there has been much questioning in Parliament as to why the British armed services have not been using dive bombers in conjunction with torpedo attacks.

U. S. coast defense rises to check U-boat crisis: Page 7.

New Front Backed By Ex-War Secretary

By the Associated Press

Devonport, England, May 26

The former War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, declared in a speech today that the successful establishment of a second front in Europe might end the war this year.

"A stern struggle is in progress around Kharkov," he said. "We have promised to intervene to relieve our Russian ally. The psychological moment may come, beyond which we must not delay if our action is to turn the scale."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26 — The United States is acting to strengthen its attack on the Axis both in the air and undersea.

Military opinion in the Capital attaches the utmost significance to the dispatch of America's leading air and infantry specialists to London.

The presence in Great Britain of a new United States military mission—comprising Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces; Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics; Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, tank expert, and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, infantry authority—is accepted here as a prelude to a first American blow aimed directly at Germany—an increased air offensive which might not necessarily be limited to the air as it got under way.

At the same time President Roosevelt is taking to a ready Congress a request for an immediate appropriation to step up submarine construction to be used as a counter offensive against Axis U-boat depredations along the American coasts.

Vinson Bill Signed

Mr. Roosevelt also put his signature to the Vinson bill authorizing a 200,000-ton expansion in submarines. With the completion of this program, the United States will be in possession of the mightiest single fleet of submersibles of any nation in the world. Many new subs are now being built to join those already operating against the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Hartford Is Planning 'Quiet, Please,' Flags

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., May 26

The Board of Aldermen authorized Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy last night to have designed a suitable flag to be distributed among night shift defense workers for hanging outside their homes in an appeal for quiet while they sleep.

Hartford is believed to be the first city in the country to have adopted such a means of curbing daytime street noises.

The flag, red, white and blue, will bear the seal of the City of Hartford and the words "war-worker."

Australian Politics Vitalized By Enforced Wartime Setup

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 26—War and the problems of war have brought a new surge of vitality into Australian politics, shaking the nation out of two decades of political doldrums, churning up class structures, encrusted privileges and group interests, and rousing the people to a sense of impending change.

There is promise of a new era for Australia reminiscent of the pre-1914 period when Australia was the world's most daring test tube of political experiment.

Two urgent political problems illustrate this state of affairs—States' rights and trade-union autonomy.

The States' rights issue was brought to a head by the uniform taxation bill which proposes to center all taxation in the Federal Government, with the states being dependent on Federal compensations.

Theoretically, it is a wartime measure, but it is believed likely that if it is passed—and the Government has committed itself to its passage—it will set in motion a degree of political unification and a submergence of individual states' most of which never will be retraceable regardless of present governmental intentions.

Labor Opposed Curbs

Trade-union autonomy has become an issue for coal-mining and wharf labor, where the war has forced encroachment on the union's control over conditions of employment. The wharf issue arose from the fact that the existing reservoir of labor, which was keyed to peacetime trade, was insufficient to meet increased shipping needs.

Labor naturally resented any solution which might threaten either its wage scale or working practices. But the need was too urgent to admit any opposition and

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Boston OPA Officials Bring Speedy Action Against Gas Rationing Violators

Fuel Oil Groups Organizing To Fill All Tanks to the Brim

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today requested all City department heads to furnish him with a list of employees with "X" gasoline rationing cards.

His action followed a similar request made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to State department heads and is expected to be followed by municipal executives in other cities and towns.

Boston officials of the Office of Price Administration today continued their crackdown on gasoline rationing violators with the preparation of four more complaints against operators in the Greater Boston area.

The new actions were announced by Richard H. Field, Regional OPA Attorney in Boston. They are in addition to the initial petition against Jacob J. Neitlich, Dorchester filling station operator, who was named in a petition filed in the Federal District Court yesterday. Two of the new petitions also involve operators in the Blue Hill Avenue district, Mr. Field said.

One of the alleged violators conducts a station owned by a large gasoline producing and distributing company, according to the Regional Attorney. The remaining two stations are in the downtown Boston and Brighton areas, Mr. Field said.

Each complaint involves the sale of gasoline without the cancellation of the proper number of units on a rationing card.

An organized program to utilize all New England's oil storage facilities to 100 per cent efficiency and capacity for the benefit of the entire region is well under way today.

J. C. Richdale, Massachusetts Fuel Oil Administrator, today revealed the program as he announced abandonment, at least for the present, of his proposal to build four huge concrete storage tanks at strategic points to handle additional oil supplies. This plan, he said, has been abandoned temporarily because in building concrete tanks some steel is necessary and priorities stand in the way of steel supplies.

The Oil Administrator expressed complete confidence that war industries in New England using oil will be kept running to capacity next winter, despite transportation difficulties, but only through continued rationing of gasoline and establishment of a ration system for domestic fuel oil.

To provide the industrial fuel oil necessary, as well as a minimum amount of gasoline and domestic fuel oil, New England must be served by an average of 1,500 tank cars daily, he said.

900 Tank Cars

At present, a total of 900 tank cars are coming into New England daily, with the number mounting gradually each week, as officials find means of handling cars more rapidly.

This figure, Mr. Richdale explained, has been built up in four months from a point where no tank cars were employed to supply oil and gasoline to the northeast.

Mr. Richdale added that to supply immediate needs by rail 950 tank cars are needed daily. During the winter 2,000 cars are required daily, the latter figure being "utterly impossible" to handle, he said. To spread the load, Mr. Richdale said that Joseph White of the White Fuel Company and himself are working with officials in New York to build the tank car movement to New England to 1,500 daily, which means complete utilization of available storage facilities.

By proper use of such facilities an oil "stockpile" may be built up in New England to help supply winter needs, he pointed out.

Storage Facilities

This necessitates reorganization of the use of storage facilities so that all tanks will be used for the benefit of the entire rergion and not for the individual oil companies.

"The companies," Mr. Richdale said, "are working and co-operating nicely to do a job which they have never had to face before. The railroads are co-operating similarly to the all-important transportation problem."

Meanwhile, the New England Regional Office of Price Administration is in the midst of a thorough investigation of countless charges that retail gasoline dealers are violating gasoline rationing regulations. The charges are that dealers are not cancelling the proper number of ration units when delivering gasoline, are charging higher prices or are selling gasoline without requiring presentation of ration cards.

The first prosecution of a dealer is taking place this afternoon when Jacob J. Neitlich, filling station owner at 783 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, is scheduled to appear in Federal Court to answer charges that he sold gasoline without properly punching a ration card.

Restraining Oorder

The OPA is seeking a restraining order to prohibit the station owner or his employees from selling gasoline without properly cancelling ration card units.

Richard H. Field, Regional OPA attorney, said the order would not prevent Mr. Neitlich from selling gasoline but it would make him liable to contempt of court proceedings if he once more violated rationing regulations.

Numerous instances of dealer and customer violation of rationing provisions have been uncovered. In one case a dealer was reported as saying as long as the Government did not provide him with a punching instrument he was not bothering to punch ration cards. Another was cancelling only one three-gallon unit when delivering anywhere from 6 to 12 gallons to a customer.

On the other hand some motorists driving up to stations adhering to ration card regulations have been reported as immediately going to another station less strict in their rationing observance.

OPA investigators started checking on dealers about a week ago. The Neitlich case is the result of a report turned in by two inspectors who charge they witnessed Mr. Neitlich delivering eight gallons of gasoline and punching only one unit.

Shift of Tank Cars From Middle West Hints Gas Ration

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Transfer of about 15,000 tank cars from Central and Gulf Coast States to East Coast oil carrying tasks "obviously may presently lead to the necessity of rationing in those areas," Allen H. Hand, Secretary and Treasurer of the Petroleum Industry War Council, advised a New England member of Congress today.

"The larger part of the national tank car fleet are normally used in the midwestern States, yet some 50 per cent of these cars have already been taken away and are now in use moving products to the Atlantic seaboard," Mr. Hand wrote Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hand said the petroleum industry had for many years been operating on a gasoline economy but suddenly found itself converted to a fuel-oil economy in cooperation with the war program.

'Certain by July 1'

BANGOR, Maine, May 26 (AP)—U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, declared today that "nation-wide rationing of gasoline to conserve rubber is practically certain by July 1."

"A little investigation will convince any Congressman or Senator that there is practically no other course," he said in an address prepared for delivery to the Bangor Rotary Club.

"Our friends in the middle west and far west who were contemplating with a certain complacency the acquisition this year of the recreational industry of New England will be obliged to revise their thinking on a war basis," he said.

Senator Brewster, a member of the Senate Truman sub-committee which investigated the nation's rubber situation, said the committee's report, presented to the Senate today, "will assist in a more general understanding of the critical character of the rubber problem."

"Unfortunate and confusing statements on rubber by various responsible authorities had a most damaging effect," he asserted.

"We are not now primarily concerned with fixing the blame for past errors. The immediate imperative is to provide for the present and future needs for our military effort. This is going to require every pound of rubber we can rake and scrape for the next two years."

Giving requires good sense

—Ovid

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Ickes Assures Nation - Wide Gas Rationing

Continued from Page 1

that even such increased barge transportation of fuel oil would not go very far toward meeting the Eastern petroleum shortage.

Striking Contrast

The Co-ordinator, smiling, mellow, presented a striking contrast to the belligerent warrior of other days. Dressed in a dark-blue tropical worsted, with a cream-colored Panama hat, he radiated good nature, and in all his remarks to the press showed he felt he had been vindicated in last summer's "dire predictions" of gasoline shortage.

With him on the train, which pulled into South Station at 8:15 this morning from Washington, was Dr. John W. Frey, head of the Marketing Division of OPA, and Mr. Ickes' wife, the former Jane Dahlman, whose broad-brimmed blue straw hat only partially covered her colorful locks.

The party rode from South Station to the Copley-Plaza Hotel in a red and yellow horse-drawn barouche, provided by the Checker Cab Company.

Discloses Plans

Interviewed briefly as he stepped off the train, unrecognized by a number of the reporters who had gathered to question him, Mr. Ickes disclosed the plan for nation-wide gasoline rationing, but refused to play further the role of prophet.

"I have come to be called the official Washington pessimist," he commented with a chuckle, "and so I have stopped making predictions."

Asked if New Englanders could count on enough fuel oil to heat their homes next winter, he said: "I'm not counting on anything these days. But we'll always give fuel oil priorities over gasoline. Rationing?—Oh, it'll surely come."

A group of officials of the Independent Oil Men's Association, who had met Secretary Ickes at the train, rode off in a second horse-drawn cab. They included John W. Scott, President; and Glenn Arnold, Vice-President of the Association; also Wesley Downing and Eben Lufkin, members.

Press Conference

After the horses had trotted off with uniformed liveries holding the reins, the Co-ordinator held a more formal press conference at the Copley-Plaza.

He disclosed that recently the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office had made a third application to the War Production Board for the necessary steel to build a pipe line from Texas to New York or Philadelphia, but said he "had little hope" that the application would be granted.

He pointed out that if construction of the pipe line had begun when he originally requested it, it would now be pouring 350,000 barrels of petroleum a day into New England. He said this would be enough to make up the deficit, and make gasoline rationing unnecessary.

Displaying just a touch of the Puckishness for which he is celebrated, Mr. Ickes attacked the railroads for "blocking" his pipeline scheme.

Praised Railroads

Immediately returning, however, to his role of a good-natured, battle-scarred veteran, Mr. Ickes praised the efforts of the railroads to reach the maximum of 800,000 barrels of oil a day, which goal they have set for themselves. Last year, the East Coast consumed approximately 1,250,000 barrels of petroleum products a day, and more than 95 per cent of this was brought into the region by seagoing tankers.

The fact that the railroads are attempting to make up the deficiency left when all the tankers were removed to other routes gives just a glimpse of the magnitude of the transportation problem, Mr. Ickes said.

He added that the East Coast could not count on getting any of its tankers back again for the duration of the war.

New England's crucial problem at the moment is the building up of fuel oil reserves, Mr. Ickes said. Not a single barrel has been stored to date in anticipation of the coming winter, he declared, and the present prospects seem to indicate that we may enter next winter with none of the usual reserves.

Stocking of Coal

Co-ordinator Ickes said that he had been informed that industrial plants and homes were converting from oil to coal at such a rate that New England might need 1,500,000 more tons of coal next winter than it did last winter. He indicated that this might lead to a critical transportation problem with regard to this fuel.

He said that "down on his farm" they were chopping wood at a great rate and storing it away in the sheds.

Briefly commenting on the report that gasoline station dealers were selling the fuel to East Coast motorists without properly punching ration cards, Mr. Ickes said: "That certainly shows how patriotice some people are."

The Secretary said he and his wife were using an "A" card for driving.

Pressed for a bit of optimism to brighten the dark picture, the Co-ordinator was asked whether he couldn't assure the public as to the quality of fuel oil.

"Oh, it will burn," he conceded, "—if you can get it."

Speaking before the morning session of the Association Convention, C. J. Moynahan, ration attorney for the Boston office of OPA, said the Federal Government is "moving in on gas chiselers fast."

Washington, Mr. Moynahan disclosed, is considering issuing windshield stickers to all car owners so that their type of gas card may be readily known. The Government expects that this will result in protests from neighbors in case any persons have cards to which they are not entitled, he added.

The Government has discovered at least one case in which a private car owner legally hired an empty gas station pump and purchased the fuel by bulk, Mr. Moynahan disclosed. Such a dodge "will not work" however, he said, since the owner is forbidden by law to put gas into his car without cancelling a ration card.

Robert H. Collacott, Chief of the Marketing and Products Section of the petroleum branch of OPA, urged the independent oil companies to "combine operations in some cases, and effect outright mergers in others" to reduce their costs.

Print in Dickensiana Group

Work of Frederick Barnard in the Milton J. Stone collection of Dickensiana, which has come into possession of Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. The famous character of "Micawber" is shown in his shabby brown surtout and black tights, carrying the jaunty walking stick with the large pair of rusty tassels, as described in "David Copperfield."

Stone Bequest of Dickensiana Replete With Unsung Rarities

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship is just finding out the treasure it possesses in the collection it received last year, by bequest of the late Milton J. Stone. This group of Dickensiana contains about 250 volumes and 100 prints, both colored and black and white.

There is an entire set of facsimiles of the original black and white portraits of Dickens characters, by Frederick Barnard who, in the opinion of Edward F. Payne, President of the Branch and himself a well-known Boston cartoonist, was "the best of the Dickens illustrators." That he stuck to the text is apparent; for one we have Wilkins Micawber exactly as described in "David Copperfield." He is, of course, a "stoutish, middle-aged person, in a brown surtout and black tights and shoes, with no more hair upon his head (which was large and very shining) than there is upon an egg, and with a very extensive face." His clothes are shabby. He wears "an imposing shirt-collar," and carries "a jaunty sort of stick, with a large pair of rusty tassels to it."

Beautiful Color Prints

"Alfred Jingle, Esq." wears a coat made for a much shorter man, "buttoned closely up to his chin, at the imminent hazard of splitting the back." The Stone collection also includes a beautiful set of color prints of scenes from "Pickwick Papers," done by Cecil Aldin; and a set of illustrations by an American artist, F. O. C. Darley, who did the drawings for the editions of the Boston publishers, Ticknor & Fields. Some of the color prints are of the well-known water colors by Ludovici.

Among the rare editions are original paper-backed sections of the novels, as they appeared before book publication. These include chapters 12 and 15 of "Pickwick Papers," published in 1837, and illustrated by "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne); and sections of "Bleak House" with illustrations by the same artist. There is a first edition of "Bleak House," and one of "Pickwick Papers," with drawings by both Seymour and Phiz. The 1836 edition of "Sketches by Boz" has the Cruikshank drawings; an 1859 edition of "Tale of Two Cities" drawings by Phiz.

A quaint prompt book, measuring six inches by three and a half, was evidently added to the collection because the play, "The Married Bachelor" is one in which Dickens at one time had a part. It is a copy of "A Comic Piece, in One Act by P. P. O'Callaghan, Esq., Performed with distinguished success at Drury Lane Theater, Adelphia, &c." Though "Boz" loved to act in amateur theatricals, he disapproved, it is recorded, of the dramatization of his novels. Forster, in his biography, writes: "I was with him at a representation of 'Oliver Twist,' at the Surrey Theater, when, in the middle of the first scene, he laid himself down upon the floor in a corner of the box and never rose from it until the drop-scene fell." Here, in the Stone collection, is one of the 1838 playbills used on the opening night of "Oliver Twist," at Davidge's Royal Surrey Theater.

Attack on Sunday "Blue Laws"

A small paper-backed book of particular interest is an exact facsimile of "Sunday under Three Heads" as it appeared under the signature of "Timothy Sparks," a nom de plume which Dickens used early in his career. It is an essay on the Sabbath as it was then in England, as proposed bills would make, and as it might be made. It is dedicated to the Bishop of London, with a comment on his remarks on "the vicious addiction" of the lower classes to Sunday excursions, and an appeal to his lordship to see his opportunity to help the humbler people by sanctioning harmless pastimes.

Sunday "blue laws" as they had been proposed in a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Andrew Agnew were the subject of Dickens' attack. The bill, he writes, might be taken as a test "of the length to which the fanatics" were prepared to go. It proposed to penalize, among other things, opening shops or houses of entertainment on Sunday, attending any public meeting or assembly, letting carriages, traveling in steamboats and driving cattle. Menial servants were to be permitted to work, though other people were not. "The whole of the saintly venom," writes Mr. Dickens, "is directed against the hired cabriolet, the humble fly, or the rumbling hackney coach, which enables a man of the poorer class to escape for a few hours from the smoke and dirt."

He scores the "pampered aristocrat" and the "gloomy enthusiast, who detests the cheerful amusements he can never enjoy." They, he points out, cannot know what Sunday means to laboring people looking forward to it all week "as their only day of rest from toil, and innocent enjoyment." Describing a young, hard-working city couple going off to Hampstead or Highgate, for a glimpse of green fields, he says, "I would to God, that the iron-hearted man who would deprive such people as these of their only pleasures, could feel the sinking of heart and soul . . . attendant upon that incessant toil, . . ." He is scornful of the rich people's "very unnecessary cant about the overdressing of the common people."

Mr. Stone was one of the members of the Boston Branch, which was formed in 1919. In 1921 he became President. He was an enthusiastic collector and added, by his gifts, to the Dickensiana in the Widener Library of Harvard University. The treasures now owned by the Dickens Fellowship were shown recently in the Dickens exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Yard concert by the Harvard Glee Club under the direction of O. Wallace Woodworth. Many interesting selections have been chosen for this concert, and the evening's program will be concluded with general singing of college songs. On the steps of Widener Library, Harvard University, at 7 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Wednesday

Are you an early riser? Then a brisk morning walk through the Boston Public Garden would set you aright with the world. A conducted hike has been arranged by the Brookline Bird Club and you may be sure that the Club Leader, Miss Lawson, will explain some of nature's oddities. Meet on the Beacon Street side of the Garden at 6:30 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Indian Miniatures," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Doctors Draft Voluntary Plan Of Insurance

Preferring voluntary health insurance to the compulsory type, the Massachusetts Medical Society announced at its annual convention now in session here the incorporation of a state-wide voluntary system this fall.

The Medical Society has been strongly opposed to compulsory health insurance, and initiated its pre-payment plan as a better alternative.

It was characterized as "the doctors' answer to socialized medicine" by Dr. James C. McCann of Worcester, chairman of the Society's committee on prepaid medical care, in announcing the latest details of the move.

The non-profit plan will be named the Massachusetts Medical Service, Inc., Dr. McCann said. Service will be offered on a group basis, by which a number of persons subscribe in a unit, usually in some business establishment, which reduces costs. Later the Society hopes to be able to offer the plan to individuals.

Designed especially for low wage earners, the system will primarily serve families with a maximum income of $2,500 a year. For those over $2,500 service may be obtainable on a higher basis.

The project is starting slowly with the offering of surgical, hospital obstetrics and several other kinds of service, and purposes to work subsequently into medical care available at a physician's office and a subscriber's home.

Experience in other States pioneering in voluntary medical care insurance, Dr. McCann said, had pointed to the advisability of gradual development from partial to full coverage contracts.

Any doctor licensed to practice in Massachusetts will be eligible for participation.

The Board of Directors will include five lay representatives, mostly businessmen, five subscriber representatives who are all laymen, and five physicians' representatives.

The Medical Society has been working on the plan for the past three years. Enabling legislation obtained by the society at the last session of the Legislature headed off for the time the usual presentation of a bill for compulsory insurance.

Only Official Insignia To Let Autos Move in Blackout

All motor cars, except those of the armed forces or those equipped with official insignia designating them as essential, must be driven to the side of the road, lights extinguished, and kept stationary during an air-raid blackout.

These were the official orders issued today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The Committee specifically said "during the period of a blackout, operation of any vehicle with lights extinguished is strictly prohibited."

Official insignia, approved and furnished by the Committee on Public Safety, are to be placed on the lower left-hand corner of the windshield of an automobile considered essential. This identification may be obtained only from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

"Police authorities and members of the A. R. P. should allow vehicles so equipped to proceed, except under emergency conditions which make it necessary to determine otherwise in order to protect life or property," the Committee said.

Except for fire apparatus, vehicles used to transport chiefs and regular members of fire departments and those transporting forest fire wardens and members of their organizations may operate with full headlights when responding to a fire alarm, other essential vehicles must operate with only front parking lights and tail lights during a blackout, until approved blackout equipment for vehicles is available.

The vehicles entitled to receive the authorized identification insignia are:

1. Private vehicles operated by members of the armed forces when approved by their commanding officer.

2. Vehicles operated by F. B. I. members.

3. Cars operated by United States Secret Service members.

4. Automobiles operated by post office employees on official business.

5. American Red Cross vehicles and other vehicles bearing the Red Cross insignia on official duty. Cars operated by Red Cross personnel in uniform or wearing Red Cross insignia on official duty.

6. Private vehicles operated by members of the Massachusetts State Guard or militia when approved by the Adjutant General.

7. Vehicles of municipal and State police, private guards, and private vehicles operated by members of these services when reporting for duty.

8. Ambulances and vehicles driven by or for doctors, graduate nurses, staffs and employees of hospitals and State institutions, members of First Aid stations, first aid and rescue parties, demolition, decontamination, and repair crews.

9. Vehicles of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps and vehicles operated by the personnel of that organization on official duty.

10. Vehicles used to transport State and Regional headquarters staffs of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, controllers, district directors, city or town chairmen of committees on public safety and their deputies, heads of civilian defense services, warning center and report center personnel, public utilities, state and municipal emergency motor vehicles used for the repair or control of public utility facilities.

11. Vehicles used to transport heads of State Departments, State and local boards of health, emergency medical supplies, the clergy, and staffs of the editorial department of newspapers and radio stations.

Commander Gardner Receives Commendation at Portland

War Activities in New England

Commander Gardner Honored— Commander Edward R. Gardner, U. S. N., was officially commended at Portland, Maine, for the rescue of the entire crew of a burning merchantman in submarine-infested waters during a hurricane last September.

In the presence of the officers and crew of the ship to which Commander Gardner is now attached, Rear Admiral A. S. Carpender, read a letter from the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet commending the Indiana man's "seamanship and devotion to duty in accordance with the highest traditions of the naval service."

"While commanding the U. S. S. Eberle," the letter said, "Commander Gardner, in spite of a hurricane and high seas and knowing the waters to be submarine-infested, rescued the entire crew of the Nigaristran on the night of Sept. 24-25, last." The Commander was a member of the Naval Academy class of 1922.

Charlestown Boy to Be Honored— A warship will be named in honor of Ensign John Doherty, former Charlestown, Mass., boy, who gave his life Feb. 1, 1942, in a dive bombing attack on Taros Island, in the Marshall Islands group, Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts has announced.

In addition, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has issued a letter of commendation to be awarded posthumously. It will be received by the parents of the youth at ceremonies June 14 when a Charlestown park is to be dedicated to him.

The citation follows:

"For distinguished devotion to duty and utter disregard of his own safety during the operations of United States forces against enemy land bases. In making the bombing attack from the aircraft carrier on one of these bases, and being attacked by enemy fighter aircraft, instead of jettisoning his bombs and taking evasive tactics he held doggedly to his task and succeeded in delivering a well-placed bomb on his target. When again attacked and warned of his plight from another plane, he replied words to the effect 'this Jap will never get me' and disappeared into a cloud. However he never returned to his ship. Furthermore, previously on that date, in the operations against another enemy base, Ensign Doherty had obtained a direct hit with a 500-pound bomb on an enemy vessel, setting it on fire."

"For your praiseworthy conduct on this occasion, you are hereby commended."

General Loomis Transferred— The transfer of Brig. Gen. Harold F. Loomis, from command of the Portland, Maine, harbor defenses and the Portland subsector to command of the southern sector at Jacksonville, Fla., was announced by the Army.

General Loomis, who became commander at Portland in November, 1941, has already taken over the southern post. Lieut. Col. John T. de Camp, commanding officer of the 8th Coast Artillery has been assigned to the Portland harbor defense command and Col. Harry Pendleton of Portsmouth, N. H., to command of the sub-sector.

Sub Launching Schedule— The First Naval District has announced that the submarine Runner will be launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard on Saturday. The sponsor will be Mrs. John H. Newton, wife of the Rear Admiral who is sub chief of Naval Operations at the Navy Department in Washington.

Not Guilty Verdict Ordered by Judge

Judge James C. Donnelly of the Suffolk Superior Court today ordered not guilty verdicts returned in the cases of Frank G. Lichtenstein and Reuben Garber, Boston attorneys, and John W. Philips and William McKay. The men were on trial with Philip A. Burns and Frank McQuade on an indictment charging to extort from State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley.

Mr. Lichtenstein represented six Boston voters whose petition to remove the State Auditor on grounds of violating the corrupt practices act was dismissed some time ago by a three-judge court. He and the five other defendants were named in a secret indictment returned by a Suffolk County Grand Jury charging conspiracy to extort.

The Government rested its case this morning at the conclusion of testimony by Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, handwriting expert that an alleged contract between Mr. Burns and the State Auditor was a forgery.

Garment Firms Raise Their Wages

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 26 (AP) A 5-cents-an-hour wage increase, calling fo ra minimum of 45 cents, was announced today a the Rose Lee Sports Ware Company.

A similar increase was announced at the Lafayette Sportswear Company and a 2½ cent an hour increase was granted at the Royal Garment Company, which also granted another 2½ cent increase six weeks ago.

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Hub Interests Not Surprised At Canned Fish Draft

Announcement from Washington of the War Production Board's plan to absorb the entire 1942 output of canned salmon, mackerel, and Atlantic herring for use of the armed forces and lend-lease occasioned no surprise among several leading fish authorities at Boston today.

Such a large percentage of the previous pack had been taken for the same purposes that the distribution among the civilian population in the metropolitan Boston area has been sharply curtailed, it was pointed out. Prices at retail have already reached nearly double those of the previous year on some grades of canned salmon, merchants said today.

Boston is chiefly a fresh and "quick-frozen" fish port, so that the effect of the plan will be felt here only by the ultimate consumer, it was stated at the Fish Pier. One prominent merchant said: "There just won't be any of that kind of food available for the public if the plan is carried out."

Bus Firms Face Loss of Licenses

Massachusetts bus companies running charter busses to race tracks face loss of their charter licenses.

On Thursday at 10:30 a. m., representatives of the Cozy Cab and Bus Company, Inc., and City Hall Taxi and Bus Company, both of Fall River, and Whaling City Bus Company of New Bedford will appear before the State Public Utilities Commission to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

The Commission charges that the companies ran trips to the Taunton dog track, the first two from Fall River and the latter from Boston.

The Commission recently ordered all Massachusetts bus companies to abandon all charter work, except that of transporting children to school, members of the armed forces or persons taking part in recreational activities of the armed forces and the like.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cool as last night.

Massachusetts: Not quite so cool tonight as last night except along the extreme southeast coast.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont: Not quite so cool tonight as last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:55 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Wednesday, 9:30; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:38 p. m.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington | 1136 Washington
704 Washington | 632 Washington
7 School St. | 10 Scollay Sq.

Washington Renews Support Of Jewish National Homeland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26 — American political leaders, including President Roosevelt and leading Congressmen, have reaffirmed their support for the full establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

The reaffirmation of the nation's long support of the Zionist cause marked the second annual dinner of the American Palestine Committee here last night which was attended by more than 500 prominent persons. Present was a large representation of ambassadors, ministers and other envoys of 16 of the United Nations.

Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner, took occasion to bespeak the support of all the United Nations for a united peace.

The President, in a message commemorating the 20th anniversary of the adoption of a joint resolution by Congress favoring the Jewish national homeland in Palestine, expressed gratification that the "immediate military danger to Palestine, which existed some time ago, has been very definitely removed."

Example of Democracy

In his message of greeting, the President, after expressing his "interest in the efforts of those seeking to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine" declared that "the great physical, economic and educational development which has taken place in Palestine in the last two decades, has been a perfect example of what can be accomplished by a free people working in a democracy." He expressed the hope that "that type of development may be continued in peace and harmony in the general march of mankind toward the accomplishment of the four freedoms everywhere in the world."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the American Palestine Committee, who presided, called for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth in the organization of the postwar world.

Alluding to those peoples of Europe who won their own freedom in the last war and joined in restoring freedom to the Jewish homeland, the speaker said that the up-building of Palestine "represented far more than the colonization of a piece of land, far more than the upbuilding of a storm cellar against the hazards of the passing day." He said that "the forces that generated this movement are as eternal as the Old Testament."

Freedom Triumphant

Denouncing in scathing terms the "Quislings who line up with the Axis in this world struggle," Senator Wagner voiced confidence that "the counter - offensive launched by the freedom loving people of our lands, in the realm of the mind and the spirit as well as in the realm of armaments," will crush the enemy.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Associate Chairman of the American Palestine Committee, declared that "the reasons which have led our people and Government to favor the cause of Jewish national restoration in Palestine 25 years ago are still valid today," adding "that the case for the Jewish national home is overwhelmingly stronger now than it was then."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who recently arrived from London, voiced full confidence in the victory of the democracies, "because it is useless to speak of anything else." Dr. Weizmann issued a challenge to the free peoples of the world "to approach the Jewish problem with the degree of sympathy and imagination which will be a measure of their ability to deal with all their other problems."

Ability Demonstrated

Reviewing accomplishments in the economic and social fields by the Jews in the past two decades in Palestine, Dr. Weizmann said that "hundreds of thousands of men and women who have been transformed from ghetto dwellers into agricultural workers and factory hands had given evidence of a first rate capacity for self-organization and self-government." Asserting that the "military victory of the United Nations will not bring an immediate solution to the homelessness and statelessness of millions of up-rooted Jews," the speaker said that "Palestine is able to absorb and offer them a home."

Sir Norman Angell declared that if civilization as a whole had acted in 1931 to stop aggression against China, it is extremely unlikely that there would be war today.

"The quite simple truth," he said, "is that if we will not defend the rights of others, we must, each of us, drift into a situation in which it becomes impossible to defend our own rights. A Britain, or a United States, not merely the Norways or the Denmarks, would be unable if completely cut off from others to make itself secure.

Expensive Lesson

"If each will defend only himself then the vast mass of men, civilization as a whole, can be destroyed in detail, picked off one by one, by some gang of violent and evil men. Which is what has been happening over so much of the earth. It illustrates the meaning of the statement that when Christendom has learned to defend the rights of the Jew it will have learned to make its own rights secure. Those rights of Christendom are now in mortal peril because it could not act as a body in the defense of right as such."

American Academy in Rome Winners

Wide World

Top Contestants All Engaged in Defense

The American Academy in Rome announced in New York today the winners in its prize competitions in architecture, painting and sculpture. First-prize winners, left to right, are: Elmore Cave of St. Louis, sculpture; Andrew E. Kuby, Jr., of Winnetka, Ill., architecture, and Albert Gould of Philadelphia, painting. They are admiring the prize painting of Mr. Gould, who is in the Army. Mr. Kuby will soon join the Navy and Mr. Cave is employed in a tank plant.

Top Design Winners in Defense Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—The Army, Navy and war production industry were represented by 1942 winners of $6,000 in American Academy in Rome prizes presented at the galleries of the National Academy of Design here yesterday. Works submitted in the competition will be on view at the Academy of Design through May 31.

Albert Gould of Philadelphia, a member of the armed forces, won the $1,000 first prize in painting; Andrew E. Kuby, Jr., of Winnetka, Ill., who will soon become an ensign in the Navy, won the $1,000 architecture prize, and Elmore Cave of Philadelphia, who is working in the tank shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, won the first prize of $1,000 in the sculpture class.

Elsie Lewis, of New York, won a $1,000 scholarship for a year's graduate study at an American university. She is a graduate of Hunter College and is working for her Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. No award was made in landscape architecture.

In peacetime, the award winners are entitled to study at the headquarters of the American Academy in Rome and to travel in Europe, but during wartime cash awards have been substituted.

Mr. Gould entered the Army May 20 and received a two-day leave from Fort Meade to receive his prize. His painting portrays Negro circus chefs at work. He studied at the Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art and at the Graphic Sketch Club, Philadelphia, and won special mention in the 1941 Academy competition.

James P. Barbarite of Brooklyn, N. Y., a student at the National Academy of Design, won second prize of $100 in painting; Edward A. Sallenbach of White Plains, N. Y., a student at Yale, third prize of $50, and Walter J. Kamys of Chicago, a student at the Chicago Art Institute, fourth prize of $25.

Mr. Cave's winning sculpture shows riveters at work. He studied at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Duplicate awards were given in the second and third prize categories for sculpture. Each contestant will receive the full amount of the prize. Second prizes of $100 go to Robert H. Cook, Jr., of Milton, Mass., and Angelo Frudakis of New York. Third prizes of $50 go to Peter J. Lupori of Pittsburgh, and John S. Marchese of West Haven, Conn.

An additional five scholarships in classical studies to seniors of colleges and universities that contribute annually toward the support of the Academy were offered by the Academy this year for the first time. Winners of the scholarships of $300 each, which are to be used for graduate study at American universities, are Warren D. Anderson of Haverford College, Eleanor Harz of Bryn Mawr College, Gerald E. Martin of the University of California, Dorothy B. Muskat of Hunter College, and Helen F. North of Cornell University.

Farmers Want to Aid War But Seek U. S. Leadership

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farmers are eager to do their utmost to produce the food and fiber needed for the war, but they want the Government to provide strong leadership by telling them exactly what is needed and giving them some form of encouragement to plant what is most desired. This trend of sentiment was reported by State Agricultural Adjustment Administration committeemen from the 48 states who met here with officials of the AAA last week.

Does the present system of benefit payments need revision in order to encourage maximum war production? asked Fred S. Wallace, chief of the agency, when he met with farmer representatives from the states. What would they think, he wanted to know, of incentive payments to induce farmers to plant crops needed for the war instead of benefit payments for curtailing acreage of unwanted crops, as the system now provides?

Mr. Wallace and other officials listened intently to the answers from men closer to the grassroots than they can be in their Washington posts. The AAA committeemen are generally farmers appointed to their positions because of their reputations for leadership in their own rural communities.

The answers showed that there is a demand for some government assurance that new crops planted to meet war demands will prove reasonably profitable for the farmer.

Representative Opinions

Here are some typical statements heard at the Chicago meeting:

Henry B. Ramsey, Washington: "The Government should either support prices or provide benefit payments on crops which it desires to see raised in greater quantities. It should not do both. Making benefit payments when such payments are not needed is bad. Farmers want parity, but they are not asking for more than parity."

Fred J. Netter, Maine: "We in Maine never liked benefit payments. We feel that if a price supporting program could be devised we would like it better. We do agree, however, that conservation is a public responsibility and want to see conservation payments continued."

Joseph M. Blandford, Maryland: "We should have subsidies for those crops needed for the war."

Porter Hardy, Jr., Virginia: "I hope we will discontinue paying for not doing something. If necessary, it would be better to pay for something needed to be done. In Virginia we do need such encouragement. When there is no price security for a new crop, such as soybeans, it is hard to persuade our farmers to raise it for they know they can do better raising tomatoes or corn."

Charles W. Stickney, Minnesota: "Some farmers in our State are trying to raise flax. They won't make it unless the weather is favorable. They should be given some form of insurance to protect them against hazards in raising a crop with which they are not familiar."

Maurice A. Doan, Michigan: "In our State $38,000,000 of Federal money is being spent to build one bomber plant. It would not be asking too much to request that farmers be protected when they change to new crops."

Views on Conservation

As for soil conservation there was a slight difference of viewpoint. Some of the conferees held that the emphasis should be placed on winning the war first. As one said, "We'll have a long time to conserve soil afterwards." Others argued that it is important to come out of the war period with a good farm plant, capable of sustaining this country and other people in the period of readjustment. The majority appeared to hold the opinion that good soil practices could be maintained even while production is being greatly increased.

What farmers do want, several speakers asserted, is to be told by Washington what needs to be done—to get specific assignments.

Farmers in Iowa are confused, said A. J. Loveland, a spokesman from that State. They want to be patriotic, but they wonder whether they should plow up alfalfa and plant beans or something else. Give the township committeeman more information from Washington, this speaker urged.

"You men in Washington are farmers," said Dewey J. Harmon of Colorado. "You tell us what you want done; we'll do it." Other state committeemen expressed similar sentiments, while Washington officials pointed out need for local planning.

In another discussion period, the men from the states urged the Washington officials to give more thought to rationing farm supplies so that production might not run into bottlenecks at harvest time. It's one thing to produce potatoes another to find bags to put them in for shipment, Dave Davidson of California pointed out. He urged that bags be rationed.

Shortage of Machinery

Others mentioned the need for harvesting machinery. Officials suggested that the farmers themselves could ease shortages here by using existing machinery more co-operatively.

But they did not minimize difficulties. Said Mr. Wallace: "A farm program that was good enough in 1942 may not be good enough in 1943. This year some farmers are short of labor, machinery, and farm supplies. Next year the pinch will be worse."

No conclusion was reached on the issues discussed here. This meeting was in the nature of a hearing. Information gathered is to be taken back to Washington and studied. It is expected that another meeting of this kind will be called in the fall, before the 1943 goals for agriculture are established.

Meantime, it appears that the 1942 goals set for agriculture will be met, and in some cases, as of soybeans, for example, greatly exceeded. Indeed, so far as soybeans are concerned, the problem now appears to find sufficient facilities for processing. Lacking such facilities for converting beans to the needed oil, some of the crop will have to be used for feed, it was pointed out.

To see that production is geared to facilities for processing and distributing, farmer committeemen here indicated, is a task for the Department of Agriculture.

Red Cross Follows the Flag With Cheer of Service Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—A little bit of home far from American shores will be made available to Uncle Sam's fighting men by the American Red Cross.

Wherever the Army and Navy go, the Red Cross will follow with American style food, recreation and lodging, Norman H. Davis, Red Cross Chairman, said today.

Clubs have already been established in two cities in Northern Ireland. The American Eagle Club has been taken over by the Red Cross in London and a hotel there is being reconditioned for use by soldiers on leave. A club is in operation in Melbourne, Australia, and quarters for a second club in that country have been obtained. A club is operating in New Caledonia and construction of a club building in Iceland is under consideration.

Other clubs will be opened, Mr. Davis said, as rapidly as quarters can be obtained following requests of commanding officers wherever United States expeditionary forces may be stationed.

At Nominal Sum

The overseas clubs will be different than the huts usually operated by the Red Cross where everything is given away to service men or their families. In cases where facilities are provided for men on leave to secure a bed for the night and meals the Army has requested that nominal charges be made for these facilities.

Dormitories will be established in which beds for men on leave will be made available at a nominal sum and the deficit met by the Red Cross. In cities where arrangements can be made a caterer will operate an American-Style cafeteria or restaurant, charging not more than cost for food including soft drinks, hot dogs, flap jacks and hamburgers.

In addition, the Army will establish and operate in each of the clubs where it deems necessary an Army canteen service at which supplies, such as cigarettes and toilet articles normally sold at post exchanges on Army posts, will be available.

Since it is Army policy to allow post-exchanges to sell beer, it will presumably be open to them when they are established abroad.

Red Cross officials pointed out today that the sale of beer in these canteens will be under jurisdiction of the Army. They flatly deny that the Red Cross will use any funds contributed to it to give beer to soldiers.

Beer Issue Discussed

Red Cross officials here, including Mrs. Dwight Davis, head of volunteer special services, have been deluded with letters from dry organizations protesting against distribution of beer by the Red Cross. Mrs. Davis who, as Mrs. Pauline Sabin, once headed a women's drive against the prohibition amendment, declared today that she had never advocated giving free beer to soldiers but did approve of selling it to them in Red Cross recreation centers abroad because "it is far better for them to have good beer than to go to 'pubs' and get poor whisky."

The Red Cross clubs will be operated by American personnel, including a man as director, a woman as assistant director, several recreation workers, and a welfare worker to aid men in personal problems. All of these workers are being recruited in the United States.

Mr. Davis said the Red Cross facilities would be open to Navy personnel abroad and added that wherever existing services do not fully meet the requirements of Navy men, the Red Cross will establish additional services when requested by the Navy.

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New Plane Called 'Curtiss-Commando'

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26 (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corporation's giant C-46 Army cargo plane, now in mass production, on Sunday was named the "Curtiss-Commando" at ceremonies witnessed by thousands of company workers.

The plane, described by Curtiss officials as the largest twin-engined transport in the world, was offered to the Army Air Forces by William Davey, General Manager of the Curtiss Airplane Division plant in Buffalo, and was accepted by Maj. Claude M. Mitchell.

The all-metal craft is capable of carrying 50 fully-equipped soldiers or field artillery and reconnaissance cars at high speeds to critical points on widely-scattered battlefronts.

MacArthur's Historic Writing Now in the U. S.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26 (AP)—The original of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's first public statement on arriving in Australia from besieged Bataan, penciled on a cheap note pad aboard a train en route to Melbourne, now rests in the hands of Mark Lehrbas of Atlanta.

That simple, 121-word statement ended with a declaration that stirred a continent and gave a war-weary world new hope: "I shall keep a soldier's faith."

When Gen. MacArthur finished reading those words to the press, he handed his notes to his press officer, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Lehrbas, former Associated Press war correspondent, who sent them to his brother in Atlanta.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Americans, Britons in Mexico Raise Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Although dwelling far away from the atmosphere of controlled incomes, rationed sugar, and blackout practices, British and American members of the foreign colony in Mexico City have been as active and as ingenious in devising ways to raise war relief money as though they were living in one of the countries at war.

Since the beginning of the war, relief activities have been pushed by the British Colony through the British War Relief organization, and long before the United States went into the war many Americans here were also lending their efforts to the British work. Headed by Mrs. George Conway, the British war activities for women have included in addition to the British themselves, a British-American group, a Canadian and a Scottish group and a group which terms itself the "San Angel" group, taking the name of the suburb in which members live. The British-American group, composed of Americans married to Britons, is headed by Mrs. Harold Neumegen.

During more than two years of intensive searching for clever ideas to raise money, these groups have developed a number of sure-fire schemes—for Mexico City at least—which may suggest untried avenues to United States women.

Book Store Profitable

Well tested is one of the—by now—oldest projects started: a second-hand book store which has made as much as 700 pesos—about $140—in one week, although it is open only on Fridays. The shop keeps an average of 1,000 to 1,500 books on its shelves, all being donated. These are sold at prices in keeping with professional dealers' prices.

Recent numbers of magazines are also donated and sold very cheaply—quite an attraction in the case of United States magazines because these sell when new at higher prices than in the States.

Another source of revenue is furnished from the rent of jig-saw puzzles, of which quite a collection has been made. Now two years old, the shop has space in the Inter-Allied Propaganda Building, but had its start in a corner donated by a Briton.

The "Babe," or British American Bargain Exchange, is doing well in the second-hand furniture business. A perfect casting-off ground for misfit wedding gifts, Christmas presents, or sad objects redecoration has left out of the scheme, this shop handles practically anything from sewing kits to lamp shades and entire suites of furniture. Open also one day a week, it offers a benefit to the donor, who gets two-thirds of the sale price, leaving one-third for relief. The price is usually fixed by the owner.

Clothes Shop

Second-hand clothes also do nicely, on the same basis. Shoes which fit long, narrow American or British feet are difficult to buy in Mexico; the Mexican lady has a shorter, wider foot. Most anything else in good condition will also sell; and since the customers usually know the owners, it's not as if you were buying at a rummage sale.

In the same building with the "Babe" and the clothes, is a gift shop where orders are taken for the most attractive—and professional-looking gifts, all handmade: cretonne-covered boxes for stockings, hats or jewelry; bathroom sets; smart little hats and collars fashioned by a French modiste; lovely things for babies. There is always a waiting list on the order blank.

Illustrative of the self-sufficient economy which the war activities have encouraged, each idea "mushrooming" out of the last, is the little weekly War Bulletin in which different groups advertise and to which colony members subscribe—all for money which goes to relief revenues. The four-page bulletin reports on activities of different groups and sometimes gives synopses of letters from soldiers abroad.

Food Sales, Catering

In addition to the above, there are weekly food sales by the same group which does catering for luncheons, parties and picnics, the members contributing the materials and doubling the price of their cost for the sale price.

And finally there are lessons in practically anything you want to learn: cooking, dancing, drawing, bridge, book binding and in six different languages. The teachers give their services gratis.

There is also the work of the children's group, who not only desnail gardens, but have gardens of vegetables and flowers of their own from which they sell for relief money. A junior group, of older youths, runs errands, collects old newspapers which are sold to paper factories, and old stockings which are sold to rayon mills, and a number of other materials which war has made scarce and valuable.

More recently organized, but already working under full steam, is the American Colony Committee of the Mexican Red Cross, which recently raised $340,000 pesos—about $68,000—in a two-week drive. Other activities of this women's group include first aid classes, instruction in home nursing, pistol shooting, and automobile mechanics. There are also knitting and sewing projects.

Roosevelt Wires Argentina

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 25

President Roosevelt, in two congratulatory telegrams sent to neutral Argentina on the celebration of its Independence Day, expressed today his "confidence that the spirit of resistance to aggression and devotion to democracy . . . will lead the people of your great country along those paths which alone can insure the preservation of those political and economic freedoms upon which our American civilization is based."

Argentina and Chile are the only American nations that have not either declared war against or severed relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

President Roosevelt sent the telegrams to Roberto Ortiz, President of Argentina, who has been inactive because of disability, and to Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, Acting President of Argentina.

Wake Island Major 'Outstanding' Marine

CLIFTON, N. J., May 26 (AP)—Mrs. James P. S. Devereux of New York, wife of the Marine Corps major whose small force on Wake Island gave the Japanese a terrific battle, received for her husband a medal as the outstanding Marine of 1941.

Major Devereux is believed to be now in Shanghai as a prisoner of the Japanese.

Chris Cunningham of Albany, N. Y., National Commander of the Marine Corps League, made the presentation, an annual award of the Passaic County detachment of the League.

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General Hershey Says Many Men in War Industries Will Be Enrolled in Army

Women Organizations' News From Boston Area and Vicinity

This column, appearing in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays, will record news of women's activities and organizations in Greater Boston during the summer months, replacing the daily coverage of such news given during the past club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The F ton Wellesley Club has announced a bridge party and fashion show, to be held on June 3 in the Alumnae Hall for the benefit of the Student Aid Society. This Society is as old as the college itself and has extended financial help to countless girls, enabling them to continue their work at Wellesley. It supplements the work of the College Scholarship Committee and aids nearly 200 girls each year.

The girls who receive assistance also work to earn something toward their expenses both during the college year and during vacations but despite the additional responsibility this entails, they find both time and opportunity to join in campus activities. Often they are elected to class offices or as officers of major student organizations and frequently end up with Phi Beta Kappa keys

Because many families are facing financial crises due to the war, the Society expects to have heavy demands on its funds in the coming year. Nearly half of the money disbursed through the Student Aid is contributed by Wellesley Alumnae Clubs throughout the country.

Mrs. Andrew Sides and Mrs. Horace Shepard are heading the committee arranging for the benefit party, assisted by Mrs. Lyman Gutterson of Waban, Mrs. Arthur Bliss and Mrs. Norman Hughes of Belmont and Mrs. Clive Lacy of Newton Center as members of the general committee.

Treasurer for 17 Years

Seventeen years is a long term of service to any organization but that is the length of time Mrs. Nettie Lovering Durgin, of Winchester, has served as Treasurer of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was presented with a gift of 25 silver dollars last week at the annual meeting of the Chapter at the Hotel Vendome, on the occasion of her retirement from office. Miss Marion L. Decrow, Corresponding Secretary, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee during Mrs. Durgin's first year as Treasurer, made the presentation.

Under Mrs. Durgin's custodianship, the Chapter has contributed more than $25,000 for its historical and educational projects. Previous to her treasurership, Mrs. Durgin had served as Director, Corresponding Secretary, and Regent.

Mrs. H. Ralph Aubin, of Belmont, succeeds Mrs. Leland E. Roaf as Regent for the coming year.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Willys Pattison
Member of the Boston Wellesley Club assisting the committee in charge of the bridge and fashion show to be given at Alumnae Hall of the College, June 3, for the benefit of the Student Aid Society.

Old North Aids Students

Old North Chapter, which also had its annual meeting recently, has disbursed more than $500 during the season, for work in line with that of the National Society D. A. R. It has also purchased two $100 War Bonds and now is announcing that applications will be received for three student loans of $100 each available to young persons entering their junior year at college next fall and needing assistance.

Application for the loans may be made to the Regent, Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, who succeeded Mrs. Frank D. Littlefield. Under Mrs. Littlefield's administration, the Chapter added a junior group and also took in 25 new senior members.

Lexington D. A. R. to Meet

Lexington Chapter, D. A. R. will have its annual meeting tomorrow at Buckman Tavern in Lexington. Mrs. Norman Ellard, the Regent, will report on the Continental Congress in Chicago.

Boston Colony Meets

The Boston Colony of the National Society of New England Women will hold its annual meeting at the Women's Republican Club tomorrow with luncheon at 12:30. Mrs. Harry W. Thaxter, of Brookline, is in charge of reservations.

Reports of the National Congress of the Society, held in Cleveland a week ago, will be presented by the President, Mrs. Harold D. Baker, of Attleboro; the Director General, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, of Brookline; Past President, Mrs. John J. Erwin, of Wayland, and Vice-President, Mrs. Linwood L. Wilkins, of Medford.

Pen Women Elect

Mrs. Victoria Faber Stevenson, of Washington, D. C., has been elected President of the National League of American Pen Women for a two-year term, according to notification received here by Mrs. Grace Gulesian from Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch, also of Washington, the retiring President.

Mrs. Gulesian, a Past President of the Boston Branch, was elected First Vice-President of the organization by a practically unanimous vote.

The election this year was held by mail for the first time in history as the biennial convention, usually held at the Willard Hotel in Washington, at which elections regularly take place, was canceled due to the war.

Mrs. Stevenson is a former President of the District of Columbia Branch of the League and has long been active in affairs connected with the national organization also.

The installation banquet, which customarily closes the biennial convention, was held in Washington last Friday night but Mrs. Gulesian and several other of the newly-elected out-of-town officers did not attend. They were notified of the event but were not encouraged to come because of the crowded conditions in the capital.

No Call Seen For Men With Dependencies

No Selective Service call for men with genuine dependencies is expected during 1942, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, asserts.

In a talk last night to a group of Nieman Fellows and Harvard students, General Hershey predicted that 8,000,000 men eventually will be enrolled in the United States Army and that many man now deferred because of war industry occupations will be called.

"No occupation, no plant, can become a haven that will allow men to avoid their responsibility to their country," the Selective Service head said. "I've consistently warned industrialists that they are not behind the Maginot line and that they've got to stop looking around. We're coming in."

Of men with dependents, he declared:

"The family must be nurtured and protected, but it must not become the refuge of those who would evade military service."

The Selective Service will be wary, General Hershey said, of men "who send a couple of dollars a week home to their grandmothers" as their only claim of dependency.

War Objector Arraigned in Court

Charged with failure to report to Local Board No. 88 of Lynn on May 13 for induction into the United States Army, Harry Schwartz, was arraigned before Federal Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal Building yesterday and pleaded guilty. He was held in $2,500 bail for later disposition.

While living at 27 Bond Street in Lynn he was in business for himself as a baker and salesman, later moving to New York, where in January of 1941 he became adviser on recreation and labor for a school for delinquent boys at Hawthorn, N. Y. He returned to Boston voluntarily to face the charges.

According to Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney, he is a conscientious objector and a student of the Gandhi non-violence philosophy.

By a Staff Photographer

Museum School Art

Top—War poster and its designer—George Sheridan, student at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This is part of his first-year work, and is now on exhibition in annual show at the School. Below—Russell Train Smith, headmaster of School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, beside work of a third-year student—Gladys Lezberg, a figure painting, now shown in the annual exhibition of students' work at the School.

French Benefit Concert Thursday

An all-French concert is being planned for 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the New England Mutual Hall, to benefit "France Forever" and the American Field Service.

Young girls in French peasant costumes will act as ushers, with Lucien Kinsolving and Philip Guillet assisting.

Art Is Also for War Victory —Museum Camouflage Course

Art is also for victory and can serve the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, it is emphasized at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where the sixty-fifth annual exhibition of students' work has just opened. The School, says the Headmaster, Russell Train Smith, must continue to perform its duty to the community and the country at large; "young, thoroughly trained men and women will be desperately needed to assist in war work and in the work of postwar reconstruction."

He himself will supervise the new courses in camouflage and photography included in the wartime summer school. Instead of painting barnacled hulls from a wharf at Provincetown or Boothbay, many students this coming summer will remain in town and take advantage of the special wartime courses. The United States Government, says Mr. Smith, has urgently requested trained camouflaeurs, and lithographers who are both artistic and mechanical, and the School has begun teaching the basic principles of the required techniques.

After the war, too, he remarked, in an interview, there will be a need for the therapeutic work useful ever since the first world war, and that is where the crafts—jewelry, silversmithing and ceramics—will come in handy. The new program provides for map-making, drafting, model-making, casting, and photography.

The summer schedule also furnishes a means of speeding up the training for students likely to be drafted into the armed forces, and plans are developing for enabling a student to complete the work of three years in two. The classes in model-making will be conducted by Theodore B. Pitman, who designed the models for Harvard Forest, Petersham, Mass.; the Essex Institute and other projects. Ceramics will be taught by Norman E. Arsenault, instructor at the Pottery Workshop, Boston. The regular staff will teach the other subjects in the summer school, which is to open on June 8.

Painting, sculpture, lithography and graphic arts, ceramics, jewelry and silversmithing are included in the current exhibition in the Museum School galleries, at 230 The Fenway. Mr. Smith considers this year's first-year work of a remarkably high standard. The exhibition is open to the public through June 6, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday and Memorial Day.

Beal Brothers and Spinelli Found Guilty in Bribery Case

John W. Beal, Hanover, Mass., architect and former State Commissioner of Public Works; his brother, Horatio W. Beal, and Anthony F. Spinelli, Milton contractor, were found guilty of bribery and conspiracy in connection with Cambridge municipal building contracts by a Middlesex Superior Court jury last night, and today faced sentencing on June 2.

The jurors returned with their verdict of guilty after two hours and 20 minutes deliberation. And, in addition to the charges against the trio, John W. Beal, alone, was found guilty of 10 counts of bribery of former Mayor John W. Lyons, of Cambridge, who is now serving a three-to-four-years sentence in State Prison.

The defendants took the findings calmly, and made no comment. Judge Vincent Brogna continued the case to next Tuesday, June 2, at 10 a. m., after District Attorney Robert F. Bradford had indicated that he was not ready last night to move for sentence.

Charges against the Beal brothers and Mr. Spinelli were an outgrowth of the investigation of the Cambridge $2,000,000 municipal construction program which resulted in the conviction and sentence of former Mayor Lyons. Paul Mannos, campaign manager for Mr. Lyons, also was convicted at that time, and was the principal Government witness in the trial of the Beal brothers and Mr. Spinelli.

Mr. Mannos testified that John Beal was granted the architectural contract on the $400,000 Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital with the understanding that his firm would remit one-third of the fees to Mayor Lyons.

Yesterday was given over to final arguments of Arthur F. Bickford, counsel for the Beal brothers, and Timothy Callahan, attorney for Mr. Spinelli.

Attorney Bickford attacked Mannos's testimony as that of a confessed perjurer. Attorney Callahan likewise characterized Mannos as a perjurer for his own benefit, now out for revenge because the defendants had testified against him at his trial last year.

District Attorney Bradford, in his argument, scoffed at the revenge theory. Then, pointing to the courtroom blackboard, on which receipts of about $18,000 and cash withdrawals of about $6,000 were listed, he argued that the only time cash withdrawals appear on the books of the Beal brothers firm was immediately after receipt of a payment from the City of Cambridge.

"A crooked Mayor or bagman," District Attorney Bradford said, referring to Lyons and Mannos, "is no more guilty of this crime than these hypocritical architects who operate in the guise of respectability."

Still pending against both Beal and Spinelli are perjury indictments returned by the Grand Jury and not tried with the bribery charges of which they were convicted yesterday.

District Attorney Bradford did not state last night what will be done with these pending indictments, in view of yesterday's convictions.

All face possible House of Correction sentences on the conspiracy charge, while John W. Beal faces a possible 10 years' State Prison sentence on the actual bribery charges.

Oh, These Priorities; They Hold Up a Badge

By the Associated Press

Wallingford, Conn.

Clarence D. Lane, this town's new Police Chief, is still wearing a Sergeant's badge.

When Mr. Lane was promoted to head the department recently he ordered a new badge with "chief" on it. The manufacturers notified him he would have to get a priority rating.

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Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee — WNAC, Thursday, 10 P. M.

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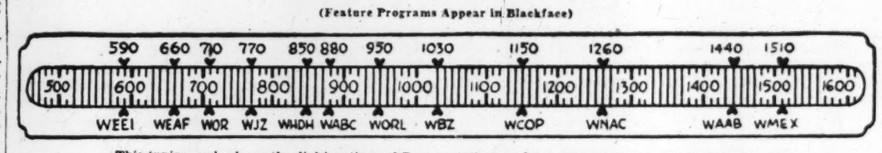
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm" ..	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:45 Swing Time	Southernaires: quartet	Right to Happiness: sk.		Price Control"
4:00 Baptist Convention	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		
4:30 "Mosaic": organ ..	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		
5:00 Musical Camera:	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Orchid; Sports	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
5:15 Jean Collins: orch.	"Musical Headlines"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30 Recordings: Songs	"Two of Us": music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Pearl Harbor"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports; Music	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News reports; Defense
6:00 News comments ..	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen .	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody Hour: songs; violin	George Burns and Gracie Allen; orch.; songs	"Confidentially Yours" "Melodic Moods"	Mickey Alpert's Orch "Inside of Sports"	Joe Neville's Orchestra "Is That So"; forum
7:45				
8:00 "Are You a Missing Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra; dramatization	"What's My Name": quiz program	Jose Dominguez's Orch. "Electric Choir"
8:15 Bob Burns; Ginny Simms; E. Davis	Milton Berle, Shirley Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent": drama	"Price Control"; music Romance in Music
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 "Archie": comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	Concert Hall	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Concert Hall; Songs	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 United We Sing	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15 United We Sing	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	soloists; orch.; guests	Harold L. Ickes: "Petroleum Situation"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "Public Affairs"	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nelson's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"			Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Paul V. McNutt: 'Why We Must Win This War'	Jose Domingues' Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music		Griff Williams' Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: Orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Quiz; music; news	"Musical Clock"	"Fiesta": music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News report	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Rhythm Rascals"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Home talk	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Scarlet Letter"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 A Capella Choir	"The Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell: sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson": sketch	New England Cupboard	Price Control; Orchestra
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Household talk	"Help Mate": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim—U. S. A."	"Mary Marlin": sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Victory at Home	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Arthur Ward, songs
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Harold Brown, Trio
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sport reports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Moniter News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Luncheon music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way": sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News,	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical programs; orch.	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	"Some Like It Sweet"	John Miley, organ
2:45 'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News report
3:00 David Harum: sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
3:15 H. Marble, news	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		
3:30 News; Hollywood	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"		
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial		
4:30 Interview	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News	"Young Widder Brown"		
5:00 Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
5:15 Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment; Music	"Captain Midnight"	News Service; Talk
6:00 News reports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 'That Brewster Boy'; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Baritone and organ	Marek Weber recordings
8:00 Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Marek Weber recordings
8:15			Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; orchestra	'Connecticut Calling'; soloists; parents' messages	"About Today"; WMEX Drama Shop
8:45				
9:00 Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings
9:15			News Service	
9:30 Ransom Sherman; comedy; music	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment	Classical Album
9:45	"Meet the Band"; songs			George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Moments in Music: "La Boheme"	"Three Thirds of the Nation"; drama	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15			Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 News; Music	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge	Talk; "Our Morale"	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Orchestra	Music You Want	Local News; Songs	Raymond Gram Swing	Local sports
11:30 Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Music You Want	Author's Playhouse;	"Tune Up, America";	Day's End: music
11:45 Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Music You Want	dramatizations	interviews; music	Day's End: News

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, June 1, Friday, July 31, 7:15 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Tuesday, June 30, Monday, Aug 31, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 27

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires"; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"Strong Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—The Ink Spots; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-N. Y. Giants Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, News; Music.
9:30 p. m.—Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta"; music.
10:15 p. m.—Harold L. Ickes: "The Petroleum Situation."
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Kaleidoscope.
11:30 p. m.—Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls From London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 5.03 meg., 59.7 m.
Melbourne—9:20 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time). VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time). VLQ3, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes From Hollywood. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:40 p. m.—Commenta in English. RKE, 5.03 meg., 59.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.07mc and 11.73mc, 6:04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

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'Jason' on the Stage in Cambridge—Vermont Seeks 'Sugar' Price Thaw

Conrad Nagel Starred In Comedy About Critic

By L. A. Sloper

Samson Raphaelson's "Jason," which the Cambridge Summer Theater presented last night in Brattle Hall, is a confused study of a stuffy drama critic who is brought under the disturbing influence of a Saroyanesque playwright. It leaves the impression that Mr. Raphaelson knows a great deal more about playwrights than he does about drama critics. Which is natural enough.

Oddly, though, the three reviews of one play which he writes for his critic are better done than the drama which contains them. The difficulty is that drama reviews are not drama, even when the playwright ties them up with a character's personal emotional crisis.

Indeed, the scene in which Jason Otis dictates the three reviews, and which constitutes the dénouement of his play, is preposterous, with a secretary calmly taking notes while a drama is enacted under her nose. Jason has been jarred out of his aesthetic priggishness by the incursion of Mike Ambler, a brash young man who proclaims himself a genius and whose first play is about to be produced. His purpose is to insure good notices.

* * *

We are asked to believe that Jason, the intellectual, is not only "sold" on the play, but persuaded that the author's philosophy of brotherhood with the common people must be put into practice. Jason's misadventures in trying to be a good fellow with loafers and laborers provide the most entertaining moments of the piece.

But Mike has failed to mention, and Jason fails to realize, that besides being a genius, he is also, like Shaw's Dubedat a scoundrel; a poet, but also a self-advertiser, whose love for the beautiful people is equalled by his greed for success.

When Jason finds that Mike is making love to his wife, he is torn between admiration for the artist and contempt for the man. The three reviews embody first his admiration, second his contempt, and finally, the balanced estimate which he should have written in the first place. So Mr. Raphaelson's play ends in talk.

Mr. Raphaelson's best moments are those which have least to do with the play he has plotted: the scenes which bring in a plumber and his wife, and an unemployed man who in 20 years at sea had never had an adventure. These characters are straight out of the Saroyan gallery, their talk is earthy, and the situation as they confront the aesthete is amusing.

* * *

But Mr. Raphaelson has thought it necessary to have a love-drama. He has therefore made Jason's wife a mill-town product posing as a daughter of the Southern aristocracy. Mike sees through her disguise. You believe in Mike; he is alive. But you do not for a moment believe in Lisa. Her character is not well written, and her tawdry story is an interruption of the main interest, which is the conflict between the two men.

Conrad Nagel, who is starred in the part of Jason, made a gallant effort to play it as a crescendo growth of awareness in the critic; but he played it most of the way in too low a key, and he did not appear to have penetrated to a great depth.

William Mendrek did an excellent job with the less exacting part of Mike, making it diminish in proportion as the role of the critic grew. John Taylor, Dennis Gurney, and Nancy Duncan were good in character parts, and Hattie Barber deserves thanks for making the Negro maid just a Negro maid.

'Jason'

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Comedy by Samson Raphaelson, presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater with the following cast:

Miss Crane	Mary Barthelmess
Violet	Hattie Barber
Mike Ambler	William Mendrek
Jason Otis	Conrad Nagel
Lisa Otis	Louise Kanasireff
George Bronson	Allan Tower
Bill Squibb	Charles Bell
Humphrey Crocker	John Taylor
Nick Wiggins	Louis Roney
Mr. Kennedy	Dennis Gurney
Mrs. Kennedy	Nancy Duncan

On the Stage

Additional bookings announced by the Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall include Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes in Noel Coward's "Private Lives," week of June 8, and "This Thing Called Love," with Michael Whalen, starting June 15.

* * *

The Country Playhouse at Westport is not opening this summer. The New Milford Playhouse at New Milford, Conn., is starting its season on July 1 with a new play by Keith Winter, "Thought for Food." The management is considering a slight advance in the price of seats to compensate for possible falling off in patronage due to gasoline and tire rationing.

* * *

"The Moon Is Down," which had been announced to close last Saturday, is continuing at the Martin Beck in New York through next week and possiby the week after. J. J. Leventhal has taken over the management from Oscar Serlin.

Conrad Nagel
In the Cambridge Summer Theater production of "Jason."

Talk on Oil By Ickes On Air Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Report to the Nation" is to tell what the Government is doing with the Japanese moved from the West Coast area, CBS-WEEI 9:30.

The premiere tonight of "This Nation at War," presenting "on-the-spot" interviews, is to disclose how Americans are contributing to the war effort. Sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, the program is to be aired over Blue except WBZ, 9:30.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes will speak on "The Petroleum Situation," addressing the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England at the Copley-Plaza, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Chairman of War Manpower Commisssion, is to speak on "Why We Must Win This War," MBS-WAAB, 11 p. m.

Quincy Civilian Police Uniformed

At the request of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, the Quincy City Council has appropriated $3,000 to purchase uniforms for the civilian police force at a cost of $6 each. The outfit will consist of khaki trousers, jackets, and overseas caps.

The uniforms will make the auxiliary police easily identifiable, the Mayor pointed out, and at the same time urged that metal helmets be obtained for defense volunteers. Only 100 helmets have been received from the Federal Government since the war started and little hope in more being delivered can be anticipated, the Mayor said.

Purchase of uniforms for civilian police will probably be only the start, it was indicated. There are about 500 auxiliary police in Quincy. A plan for each auxiliary policeman to deposit $2 for his uniform was defeated by the Council.

Plans on Way To Boost N. H. Mica Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 26—War Production Board mica specialists are coming to New Hampshire this week in an attempt to increase the State's output of this critical mineral. Mica is critically needed in the production of radio equipment, aviation and tank ignition parts and other electrical equipment.

The WPB officials along with mica mine operators, owners of mica-bearing property, research technicians, and geologists will hold the meeting in the town of Canaan, which is in the heart of New Hampshire's mica deposit area. The meeting has been called by the New England Industrial Research Foundation in co-operation with the several New England State development commissions, State geologists, and the New England Council.

It is expected that at this meeting WPB officials will announce for the first time the precise plans adopted by the government to stimulate greater output in the shortest possible time.

George A. Purcell, President of the Colonial Mica Corporation of New York, will also take part in the meeting. Although his is a private corporation, it is being financed by the Government to act for the Metals Reserve Corporation in speeding the discovering and production of domestic mica.

The War Production Board's Mica Branch of the Raw Materials Division in collaborating actively in organizing the gathering. And Raymond B. Ladoo of Washington, WPB mica chief, will speak at a dinner next Thursday evening at the Canaan Street Lodge, the day set aside for the mica drive. He will outline the nation's mica needs.

Cambridge Street Lighting System Survey Is Planned

The Cambridge City Council has gone on record as favoring an extensive survey of the city's street lighting system and has requested City Manager John B. Atkinson to make such a study. One point in the study to receive extraordinary scrutiny is why with the city-wide dimout, the cost of street lighting at $150,000 annually has not been reduced proportionately on the monthly bills.

Councilman Edward A. Crane declared: "It has been my opinion in the past that there has been altogether too much illumination during some of the hours of the night, especially during the early morning hours.

"As a result of the recent dimout order, the illumination has been cut to one eighth of the amount formerly supplied, yet we are still paying as much for current. They cut out the whole glow and yet they are charging us just as much."

Belmont-Watertown Salvage Chief Named

James C. Gahan, Acting Vice-Chairman of the Belmont Salvage Committee, has been appointed Regional Director of Salvage for the Belmont and Watertown area, it is announced by Gurth F. Chambers, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

James W. Wickenden

Walter Huston Lillard, Headmaster of Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., since June, 1916, has resigned and become training department Director at the School of Munitions Technology, National Fireworks, Inc., West Hanover, Mass. He is a Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Lillard and the Trustees selected as successor James W. Wickenden, who has been connected with Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass., for 12 years.

Mr. Wickenden is a graduate of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, class of 1928, and received a Master's degree in biology there in 1930. Besides teaching at Deerfield, he was head of the biology department, coached the football, basketball and tennis teams, was connected with the glee club, and did considerable administrative work.

17 Bay Staters Get Harvard Scholarships

Seventeen Massachusetts boys entering Harvard College this coming summer and next autumn are among 39 recipients of Harvard National Scholarships, highest awards given entering freshmen, the College announced today.

In the second year the National Scholarships have been made available to Massachusetts applicants, seven resident and 10 non-resident awards were made. The resident scholarships may carry stipends as high as $1,000 each, but are scaled down if the recipient does not need the entire sum in order to pay for a Harvard education. Nonresident awards total approximately $600, unless the recipient can pay some of his expenses. Six hundred dollars is the amount it is estimated a day student at Harvard will need.

The other 22 National Scholarship winners come from California, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and seven other western and midwestern states.

The recipients of resident Nation Scholarships are:

Lincoln D. Calrk, of Andover; Horace C. Davis, of Newton Highlands; Richard L. Kaye, of Newton; Edward J. Leonard, of Jamaica Plain; Melvin Maddocks, of Needham; Lawrence G. Raisz, of Cambridge; John L. Shurtleff, of Canton.

Maple Industry Pleads for Ceiling Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 26—A committee seeking relief for Vermont's maple sugar industry from the recent order freezing prices at the 1941 level will soon go to Washington to put the matter before the proper authorities. This decision was the result of a meeting last week end of 50 representatives of various phases of the industry. Letters were received also from approximately 75 others asking that redress be sought.

The committee will be appointed soon by Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones.

Mr. Jones declared that the price control order had about the same effect upon the maple sugar industry in Vermont "that the Japanese bombs had at Pearl Harbor."

The regulation establishes as a maximum price the highest price at which the product was sold during the month of March. Since dealers paid producers about 40 or 50 per cent more for maple sugar and sirup in March than in the same month the year before, but did not raise their own prices until later, they are unable to dispose of the sirup at present on the basis of the new prices, and, therefore, face a serious loss.

The maple sugar industry in New Hampshire and New York is also hit by the order, and it is expected that representatives of the dealers in those States will make up a part of the six-man committee it is expected will be sent to Washington.

Commissioner Jones said he wished it might be possible for the maple sugar industry to be exempt altogether from the order, but that if this was not possible, some other relief must be sought. It was suggested among other things, that the maximum price be taken from different or longer periods, setting maximum prices on only certain types of maple products. Another solution was proposed that would set a general New England price ceiling for all maple products instead of individual price ceilings for each producer, wholesaler or retailer, basing the increase upon costs or on the increase of costs from last year. A government subsidy was proposed as another solution, although it was generally agreed that this would be only a temporary alleviation.

The provision in the present regulation exempting only farmers doing less than $75 worth of business a month was criticised as not applying to most producers. Harold A. Dwinell, Director of the Division of Markets, said the limit should be set as high as $500 or over.

Director Dwinell points out that the 1941 crop was estimated at 850,000 gallons of sirup. On Feb. 15, 1941, before the 1941 season, there were 200,000 gallons on hand, compared with only 20,000 gallons in February, 1942. The 1942 crop was a record one of 1,350,000 gallons. For the 1941 crop the producers were paid 13, 12, 11 or 10 cents a pound for sirup in the drum. As early as December, 1941, Mr. Dwinell declares, demand, labor and production costs had shoved prices to 15, 14, 13 and 12 cents, and the prices for this year's crop later climbed to 18, 17, 16 and 15 cents a pound.

Approximately 50 per cent of the 1942 crop went directly to consumers or retail trade outlets, and the other 50 per cent, to wholesalers, manufacturers or processers. Among the hardest hit will be the maple co-operatives which find themselves loaded with sirup at prices, already contracted, far above the ceiling price.

A grave danger, maple sugar producers point out, is that strict adherence to the regulations will kill the incentive to produce sirup another year. This was the first year in a decade that maple sugar and sirup prices have been sufficiently high to prove an incentive for the average farmer owning a maple orchard to tap his trees. If the present price ceiling sticks, dealers say, it will be a catastrophe for the industry.

The Week in Vermont

Air Mail Service

Another protest has been sent to Washington by Gov. William H. Wills. This time, the Governor is asking reinstatement of the recently cancelled afternoon southbound air mail service from Montpelier.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Jason," by Samuel Raphaelson. Starring Conrad Nagel. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Tuesday, May 26

Triumphal March from "Aida" . . . Verdi
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" . . . Mozart
Walther's Prize Song, from "Die Meistersinger" . . . Wagner
Third Movement of the "Pathetic" Symphony No. 6 . . . Tchaikovsky
"Omphale's Spinning Wheel," Symphonic Poem . . . Saint-Saëns
Concerto for Pianoforte in A minor . . . Grieg
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" . . . Waltzes . . . Strauss
Russian Dance, from "The Golden Age"
"Bach Goes to Town" . . . Alec Templeton
Russian Dance from "The Golden Age" . . . Shostakovitch
Mass. General Hospital Song
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 2:00, 5:05, 8:05. "Male Animal." Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements and Katharine Alexander. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs." 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Fantasia." 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed." Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 9:35, 6:12, 9:50. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Modern—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:05, 9:40. "Prince Lil," Irene Hervey. 10:20 a. m., 12:00, 3:25, 5:55, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Mail Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements, and Katharine Alexander. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Scollay—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. "Prince Lil," Irene Hervey. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—India in Crisis," "Gateway to Asia—Turkey," "Golf Pointers," "California Junior Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—"March of Time's—India in Crisis," "Thaw Expedition in Turkey," "California Junior Symphony," "Jimmy Thomson on Golf," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35. "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:30.

Uptown—"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:40, 4:45, 8:20. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 6:50, 9:35. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 9:05 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," Ann Shirley. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Almost Married," Robert Paige. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 2 Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:44, 9:54. "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Russian Front," Walter Huston. 3, 4:55, 8:05. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 2:50, 6:45, 9.

Brookline Village: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:05, 5:10, 8:50.

Cleveland Circle: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 6.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Joan Parker. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3 and 8.

University: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 7:54. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:38, 9:38.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eggleston: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 1:54, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:15, 8:17. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2, 7, 10.

Park: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:04, 9:10. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 4:40, 7:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:03, 6:11, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2:30, 7, 9:35. "Our Russian Front." 3:55, 8:55.

Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 9:10. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:39, 9:39.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Hellzapoppin," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 8:15. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. 3:10, 9:10. "Fly by Night." Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Thomas Mitchell. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

Beachcrest: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2:00, 7:51. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 9:15.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Right to the Heart," Branda Joyce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina. 3:36, 8:06. "Wolf Man." Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2:16, 6:40, 9:51.

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Nazis Use Duce's Demands To Get Aid From Vichy

Continued from Page 1

open conflict with Britain and thus secure use of the French fleet, lies the grandiose plan for a final full-scale offensive in Libya and Egypt by Gen. Erwin Rommel.

Use of Tunisia Needed

The story as far as it can be pieced together at this stage from various continental reports appears to be that General Rommel informed Hitler early this spring that he would need the unrestricted use of Tunisia, especially the port of Bizerta, for the transportation of reinforcements and supplies in order to ensure the sucess of his offensive.

Under pressure of this strategic demand, Hitler is believed to have agreed for the first time during the Axis conference at Salzburg to Mussolini's demands for Tunis, Corsica, and Nice.

A radio report from Ankara states that Italy sent a formal note to Vichy demanding these territories, and although this is unconfirmed, there are plenty of signs that the Duce is threatening to occupy Corsica, Tunisia, and perhaps Savoy, although the latter seems less likely.

Resistance Spreading

Rumors of the arrival in Italy of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, German Chief of Staff, combined with news of fresh conferences between Mussolini and Italian service chiefs are held here to point to the possibilty that the Axis may feel that Tunisia in particular—perhaps Corsica as well—is so essential to success of the North African campaign that the risk of violent resistance in France must be taken.

What is certain is that French resistance both in Occupied and Unoccupied France has become more intense and more widespread, as well as more violent lately.

There have been a number of new arrests in several cities. Serious disorder in Paris was admitted May 25 by the German controlled Paris radio.

A clash occurred between a group of the Petain youth organization and the police. It is believed here that this incident may be a deliberate attempt to stir up trouble and give the Nazis an excuse for dismissing Laval and bringing into power some one like M. Doriot or Marcel Deat, French Fascist leaders who are believed to be even more pro-Axis than Laval.

Countless other disturbances throughout France constitute clear proof of the growing resistance to the Nazi invader by the French people. Cases of bomb-throwing and shootings appear to be on the increase, and German military authorities themselves now admit that the underground opposition is so widespread that the only hope of checking it is to seize the leaders.

Coinciding with this new crisis over the attitude of Vichy comes an effort to establish greater unity within the Free French movement here.

Hopes that Charles de Gaulle will be able to close his own ranks have often been expressed, especially in the United States. Both from Washington and from French circles in Amercia urgent appeals have been sent to General de Gaulle lately, emphasizing the advantages of broader unity within the Free French movement.

Partly as a result of these American efforts, partly on the initiative of General de Gaulle himself and his principal collaborators, it is understood that efforts are being made to broaden the political basis of representation in the Free French National Council.

The problem is not an easy one, for the French don't find it easy to submerge their personal political differences even in exile. The effort to bring about greater unity is under way, however, and there is some reason to believe that progress is being made.

Demand for Nice

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—New anti-French demonstrations in Italy with Blackshirts shouting in front of the French Consulate in Turin "out from Nice, Nice must be Italian!" were reported in Tass dispatches from Switzerland.

The dispatch said Cremona Fascists were circulating a petition to Premier Mussolini demanding a "declaration of war" on France.

Another Tass report from Swizerland said a "stream of German military and civilian experts" was arriving in French North Africa.

Bulkeley Gets Navy Cross And Hawes the 'Gold Star'

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—On behalf of President Roosevelt, Secretary Frank Knox yesterday presented the Navy Cross to Lieut. John D. Bulkeley and the gold star in lieu of a second Navy Cross to Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Hawes.

Lieutenant Bulkeley was cited "for extraordinary heroism as commanding officer, motor torpedo boat number 34, in connection with military operations against the Japanese enemy forces in the Philippine area."

The War Department on May 1 announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Bulkeley.

Lieutenant Commander Hawes was cited for "distinguished conduct in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the Pigeon on Dec. 10, 1941, during the Japanese enemy aerial attack on Navy Yard, Cavite, Philippine Islands."

Lieutenant Commander Hawes won his Navy Cross for distinguished service on the occasion of the salvaging of the S-51 which sank off Block Island, Sept. 25, 1925, after collision with the "S. S. City of Rome."

American Troops on Review in Australia

International

Australian Army Minister Inspects Doughboys

Francis M. Forde (in mufti) inspects United States troops at an American base in Australia. American officers accompany the Australian Army Minister.

Australian Politics Revitalized by War

Continued from Page 1

the employment of the militia and troops solved the problem.

There was a protest in Parliament, but the problem remains solved and, despite the fact that the solution actually breaks an important union monopoly, the problem never became a serious public issue.

Coal mining proved to be more difficult. The problem here arises from the desirability of building up large wartime reserves. Unions traditionally feel that the existence of large reserves menaces their bargaining power, maintaining that in the past strikes have been broken when reserves have been high, and successful when they have been low. Thus there is an ingrained union abhorrence to the accumulation of a stock of reserves.

The unions also allege provocation on the part of the employers since the war began for the alleged purpose of putting them in a bad light and utilizing the war emergency as a means of breaking their power.

With this background, the curbing of periodic work stoppages in coal mines has given the Government a prickly problem.

Prime Minister John Curtin issued an ultimatum two weeks ago which momentarily ended strikes, but trouble cropped out again in the past week. While the quantity of lost tonnage never has been large nor of significance to the war effort, it still remains the most inflammatory domestic problem with the Opposition tending to use the continuance of strikes as a political whip for attacking the Government. The Government, for its part, has been attempting to find a pacific solution without resorting to its war powers against its own political supporters.

Government Is Secure

These are only two of the many war challenges to vested labor privileges and practices which the Government has been forced to initiate. The fact that this Labor Government has taken such steps is an important explanation of why a Government with a margin of only one vote, and that due to two independent votes, nevertheless enjoys real security in Parliament.

Australia, before the war, was normally as conservative as America was Republican before the election of President Roosevelt. Conservative opposition is composed of 24 members of the United Australia Party, which is comparable to the urban branch of Republicans, plus 12 of the Country Party, which is the rural component of Amercia's Republicans. This coalition normally has held political control. Against it the government has 36 Labor votes plus two independents, which would seem to be a narrow margin for a wartime Government.

Yet, in fact, its position has been about as secure as President Roosevelt's large Democratic majority, because it is the only Party which could impose restraints on labor without violent political upheavals.

While the Conservatives criticize the Government vehemently, it is admitted almost universally, even in staid Victorian clubs, that it is a good thing that labor is in power because the Labor Government can do what is necessary.

Another reason for the Government's strong position is John Curtin, the Prime Minister, who, without doubt, is the most respected man in Australia today among all political groups. His position represents one of those phenomena which justify democracy. Before the war he was a printer in Freemantle who had risen to Parliament, where his most notable qualification for high office was a certain sincerity and integrity.

Only Possible Alternative

These qualities made him the only possible alternative for the Premiership when the Conservative Robert A. Menzies was forced out of office despite his extraordinary brilliance as a speaker and his notable success on his visits to London and Washington. This was largely because Mr. Menzies belongs by nature to Australia's equivalent of Boston's "intellectual Brahmins" and could not capture the affection of the Australian "digger" population.

Through wartime trials, Mr. Curtin's stature has broadened daily until now he is far more than a Labor Party leader. He possesses the country's confidence and his position is stronger than his party's.

He has emerged above politics and now often occupies the position of a sort of referee between the parties. This position makes the Conservatives hope for a National Government under Mr. Curtin.

Whether this will happen is speculative. Mr. Curtin's Party remains highly partisan and his Cabinet includes earnest Socialists, like the fiery Edward J. Ward, Labor Minister, who avowedly is hoping the war will further Socialism in Australia. The Opposition is directing its fire against men like Mr. Ward, but the Labor Party shows a strong disinclination to merge its differences with the Conservatives and renounce its monopoly on Cabinet posts.

To date, the nearest step toward a National Government has been Mr. Curtin's appointment of Sir Owen Dixon, as Minister to Washington and the selection of another Conservative from the judiciary to take Sir Owen's post as Chairman of the Central Commission in Control of Wool. Both positions were coveted by Mr. Curtin's followers and it required considerable courage on the Prime Minister's part to go outside of Labor for even these secondary war posts.

Gradually, he may extend this approaches a national status. Meanwhile, Conservatives take such appointments as proof of Mr. Curtin's high purpose and devotion to the task of winning the war regardless of partisan considerations.

U. S. Pushes Air, Sub Offensive; Experts Confer in London

Continued from Page 1

enemy both in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

If the specific nature of the United States mission now in London is not evident, it is because military plans cannot be publicly arranged but there is no doubt in Washington as to its fundamental objective.

That objective is to compel Hitler to fight on a second European front and to open that front on as large a scale as possible.

The growing conviction in military quarters here is that Germany cannot succeed in knocking Russia out of the war and that every strategic consideration, however difficult the undertaking, demands that the greatest possible damage be inflicted upon the Nazi forces from the west.

Bombers Over Germany

Mass-scale participation of American air forces in raids over Germany and German-occupied territory are believed here to be foremost in the discussions in London but the presence of General Eisenhower and General Clark on the personnel of the United States mission broadly hints that something more than that is in prospect. That something more would be American participation in Commando attacks on the continent.

Opinion in Washington parallels the view in London that this latest meeting between the active chiefs of the United States and British Naval, Army and Air forces points to a combined command looking toward taking a more formidable initiative in Europe.

These are admittedly speculations but they are related to the most informed military judgment available in the Capital. And they are speculations which foreshadow no comfort for Hitler.

The opinion here is that these speculations cast their shadows ahead and will become realities before long. They will probably never be announced in so many words—they will just be announced in so many bombs and so many raids.

McKay and Others Acquitted by Jury

DETROIT, May 26 (AP)—A Federal Court jury of six men and six women found Republican National Committeeman Frank D. McKay and seven co-defendants innocent of four counts of mail fraud today.

Begun March 3 before District Judge Shackleford Miller, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., the present case was a retrial from that which ended in a jury disagreement last year. Mr. McKay and the seven co-defendants were accused of conspiracy to defraud liquor distillers of $500,000 by selling "political influence." The defense charged a "political conspiracy" was responsible for the indictment.

The original indictment, returned in 1940, contained eight counts. Four were dismissed by Judge Miller during the retrial's progress. He also dismissed charges against three other original defendants—Louis H. Luckoff, James E. Trimble, and Don Flory.

21 Delegates Picked By Bar Association

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Election of 21 State delegates in a mail ballot was announced by Edward T. Fairchild, Chairman of the American Bar Association's Board of Elections, today. Three were named to fill vacancies in unexpired terms.

Named to fill vacancies were Charles Ruzicka, Baltimore, Md., Charles W. Briggs, Saint Paul, Minn., and Howard L. Barkdull, Cleveland, Ohio. New full-term delegates included M. Lyman, New Haven, Conn., and Douglas McKay, Columbia, S. C.

Baby to Disbar Member of WAAC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has ruled out nurseries in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—a member who wants to have a baby will have to leave the organization.

Regulations prepared by the Department for the WAAC specify that following a certification of pregnancy, a member of the Corps will be granted an honorable, but mandatory, discharge. She will have the privilege of re-enlisting provided she can meet the same qualifications required for original enlistment.

Air Power Paces Victory on Many Fronts

Continued from Page 1

lowing indications that they again were moving forward in the offensive launched 14 days ago.

The Army newspaper Red Star declared a German line of pillboxes and trenches before Kharkov had been broken by Soviet infantry and artillery attacks and that the invaders were attempting to fortify a series of natural defensive positions to check the onslaught.

Red fliers held aerial superiority in the Kharkov sector and were hammering enemy mechanized forces heavily in the Izyum-Barvenkova area, dispatches said.

Russian cavalrymen, whose squadrons moved up with tanks in the initial attacks, were reported to have dispersed two battalions of German infantry, killing 300 of the enemy.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting:

Hand grenades and bayonets were used by the Russians in close-quarter fighting to crack the Kharkov line, Red Star said.

One of the major developments emerging from the Kharkov battle was the Russian resistance to German tanks, a resistance described as unequalled in the past 11 months of war.

Izvestia, Soviet official paper, said the Red Army was using a light gun called the "PTO," as well as antitank rifles, heavy artillery, antitank grenades, and simple gasoline-filled bottles to smash up German tanks in close-range fighting.

The paper said a German tank division from France was sent into one sector on the Kharkov Front to hold three important defense points and relieve an encircled Nazi garrison in a village, but that the Russians beat off waves of tanks and planes and then counter-attacked to gain a hill.

Fifty German tanks and two regiments of infantry failed in an attack in another area, Izvestia said, 10 Russian tanks destroying several German machines and dispersing the infantry.

In the great battle in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector, German tanks again were beaten at a river crossing, the Nazis losing 800 men in trying to cross at one point and 400 in an attempt at another; Izvestia reported.

Many Tanks Lost:

No estimate of the total number of German machines demolished was available here beyond the announcement of May 17 that 400 tanks were wrecked in the first five days of the offensive. At the same rate, the toll now would be nearly 1,200.

Aside from the vital action in the south, only the Kalinin Front drew mention in the mid-day communiqué. More than 200 Germans were reported killed there in the repulse of a Nazi attack.

A different picture of the fighting in Russia was painted by Adolf Hitler's High Command which said a battle of encirclement against Red Army forces was "in full swing" south of Kharkov.

A Russian attempt Monday to break out eastward was frustrated in bitter fighting, the daily communiqué announced.

In London, a British military commentator declared the battle below Kharkov remained stationary, a key to the whole operation being success or failure of Lieut. Gen. Viktor von Schwedler's counterattack in the Izyum area.

China Front.

The Japanese were thrown back Monday with heavy casualties in an attempt to storm Kinhwa, Chekiang provisional Capital, but "the situation is still very grave and the coming week will witness even fiercer battles," a Chinese spokesman declared today in Chungking.

"We are entering what may turn out to be the toughest battles this summer in Asia," he said.

"Our most urgent needs at this moment are air force and transportation. It is hoped that our troops on the various fronts soon will be spared the pangs of battling against unequal odds without air protection and that new ways of transportation will be established speedily."

He did not elaborate except to remark that the strengthening of India's defenses would be "valuable in maintaining our communications with our Allies" and that fighting in Burma and in the southwestern Chinese Province of Yunnan was continuing.

The Japanese assault on Kinhwa was launched from Wulipao, two miles from Kinhwa's southern walls, by one of the four Japanese columns pressing on the city, the spokesman said.

Campaign in Fukien:

Notwithstanding this strong concentration of 100,000 men with heavy mechanical support in the Chinese Maritime Province, the spokesman said the enemy apparently was preparing another campaign, perhaps of even larger scale, in Fukien Province which borders Chekiang to the south.

He said this apparently was being made ready with troop transports and warships, including aircraft carriers, at bases in the Japanese island of Formosa, which lies across the Formosa Strait from the Fukien Coast.

"Some enemy mechanized units have landed in Indo-China," he added, "but it is premature to say what he (the enemy) has in mind."

Last week the Chinese reported they were prepared along the southern Chinese border to contest any Japanese attempt to drive north from French Indo-China, which borders on Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces.

Previous Chinese reports put the Japanese strength in the assault on Kinhwa at 10,000 men and called their defeat "the first major Chinese victory since the start of the fighting" in Chekiang.

The Chinese Central News Agency said two Japanese gunboats had shelled the Fukien Coast, near the port of Foochow, for 10 minutes Monday while enemy planes bombed nearby Mamoi.

At the same time, it said, four Japanese gunboats and two motor boats were observed in the Min River, on which Foochow stands, and where the invaders recently have made heavy landing attacks.

Lack Air Support:

"In Chekiang," said the spokesman, "we refused to fight the enemy in places he chose for decisive operations. Instead, we moved into areas where we chose to fight.

"We lack air support while the enemy continually is bombing us in relays."

Tokyo claimed Japanese forces have broken through the pillbox defenses about a mile north and northwest of Kinhwa and now are at the outskirts of the city.

All retreat has been cut off, remnants of the Chinese 88th, 67th, and 21st Divisions have been crushed east of Kinhwa, and other Chinese forces attempting to flee were smashed six miles south of the city, the Domei news agency said.

It declared all bridges, roads, and the railroad west of Kinhwa leading into Kiangsi Province had been destroyed by the Chinese.

Air Force Active:

Meanwhile, British troops have been fully withdrawn from Burma. Completion of the evacuation was announced by a military commentator in London. However, the British Air Force continues active on the Burmese Front.

It was disclosed in New Delhi, India, that British bombers hitting at the Japanese forces in northwestern Burma attacked steamers, launches, and barges in three river areas. All planes returned safely, the RAF declared.

Cunningham:

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, until recently Commander in Chief of Britain's Mediterranean Fleet, promised "complete victory" in London today for the Allies in the Mediterranean once Britain and the United States meet the Axis' air and surface fleets on terms of equality.

Admiral Cunningham was named eight days ago to head the British Admiralty delegation in Washington and was succeeded in command in the Mediterranean by Sir Henry Harwood.

Although "we have lacked the very essentials of victory" until now, Admiral Cunningham declared, "Italy was nearly out of the war" at the end of 1940 as a result of British naval and land victories.

He called the present phase in the Mediterranean a "campaign of mutual destruction of supply lines" and said that at one time 50 per cent of Axis supplies to Libya were being sunk by air and sea attacks from British forces based on Malta.

Hampered by Nazis:

Now, however, these attacks are "severely hampered" by German attacks on the fortified British isle, he said.

"As a result of these attacks, the Germans have been able to move considerable quantities of supplies to North Africa recently," Admiral Cunningham said.

When France fell, the French Fleet was about to take part in an "extensive operation" which was to have included a bombardment of Tripoli, the Axis' chief port in Libya, he disclosed.

He said French naval forces interned at Alexandria, Egypt, were "entirely pro-Vichy" when he left that British naval base recently on the first leg of his journey to Washington.

The Admiral said French merchant ships were ferrying some supplies to Axis forces in Libya through the French port of Bizerte, Tunisia, but that these did not include munitions.

He predicted that it would be "very nasty" for the Allies should the French naval force at Toulon be turned over to the Axis but he said he had "every hope" that this would not occur.

Winning Combination:

Sir Andrew, who for 2½ years held the Mediterranean for Britain against the Italian Fleet combined with Italian and German Air Forces, said that sea power plus the proper proportion of air power could not be defeated by air power alone.

"We always must have sea power," Admiral Cunningham declared, "But sea power today is an indissoluble adjunct of air power."

This, he asserted, has been proved by operations in the Mediterranean during his command there. Dive-bomber attacks against ships, he said, are "very dangerous."

"However, the dive bomber has obvious disadvantages, among them a lack of range," the Admiral continued. "In the comparatively narrow waters of the Mediterranean there is really no need for aircraft carriers which are much more vulnerable than a battleship. Land-based aircraft should be able to cover the entire area.

"There are no indications that naval supremacy will be achieved without battleship actions."

The importance of beleaguered Island of Malta as a British base was stressed by the Admiral. He pointed out that it takes one day for a British submarine to reach the Axis supply line from Malta and "seven to nine days" to get there from Alexandria.

Southwest Pacific

Allied bombers shot their way through interception squadrons Monday to blast again at Japanese airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, and Lae, New Guinea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Four Japanese planes were reported shot down, two on each foray. One Allied plane was lost in combat in the Lae raid, where heavy antiaircraft fire and a strong fighter force were encountered.

For the second time within 24 hours, the Vunakanau Airdrome and its installations were the targets at Rabaul.

"Aircraft on the ground were damaged and large fires were started in the building area," said the communiqué, which made no reference to Japanese offensive activity.

At the same time, it was announced the crash of a plane in Central Australia Monday killed several United States Army soldiers, including an officer, and an Australian flight lieutenant and non-commissioned officer. The crash was attributed to motor failure.

RAAF Fliers Recalled:

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford announced that many RAAF fliers had been recalled from other war theatres to strengthen the Allied defenders of Australia.

This, he said, was another sign of Australia's gradual acquisition of power to resist the enemy. He said the recalled airmen had proved themselves superior to the enemy's best fliers on the other fronts.

Japanese Zero fighters, taught to respect the firepower of Allied bombers in direct encounters, are now reported to be using pear-shaped shrapnel bombs as a new weapon against raiding formations.

Norman Stockton, war correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, quoted United Nations pilots at an advanced base as saying the bombs had been employed by the aerial defenders of both Rabaul and Lae.

Zero fighters wait until Allied bombers complete their mission and regain formation, he said, then climb to a position 1,000 feet above and somewhat ahead of the bombers and loose the time-fused "pear drops."

These burst with considerable violence, pilots said, sending out showers of shrapnel and tongues of bluish-white smoke.

The dispatch did not touch upon the effectiveness of the bombs. Recent communiqués, however have disclosed no heavy losses in Allied raids upon Rabaul and Lae and even such relatively slow craft as surface warships can maneuver to dodge missiles dropped from a reasonable height.

Japan Revises Losses:

Meanwhile, the Japanese news agency, Domei, has revised downward Japan's losses in the Battle of the Coral Sea, a day after Imperial Headquarters had revised upward the losses claimed inflicted upon the United Nations.

The news agency said that seven missing Japanese planes had been picked up by Japanese warships, reducing to 24 the number that failed to return.

Aid to India Led To Fall of Burma

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, May 26

The loss of Rangoon, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies and the necessary deflection of reinforcements to India spelled the doom of Burma as far as maintaining air superiority there was concerned, an RAF spokesman declared.

The RAF spokesman made this explanation soon after Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell reached India, and said Japanese air superiority was the blow that hurt most in Burma.

Questioned about the air situation in India, the RAF spokesman said India's air strength had been increased in recent months and that the United Nations had done more offensive bombing in the last three weeks than ever before in this theater.

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National Coal Board Wins British Labor's Approval

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—The British Labor Party in annual conference here having turned down by an overwhelming vote a move to cease supporting the Churchill Government, nevertheless returned with full vigor today to individual attacks on vested interests and monopolies which, it is claimed, the Churchill Government still is harboring.

In fact, Monday's card vote of 2,319,000 against 164,000 is more an expression of Labor's considered determination not to imperil the war effort at the present moment, than of its enthusiasm for the present Administration or for the part played in that Administration by Labor's representatives.

At the same time, Labor leaders have won the first round, thus gaining new confidence, and there appears to be no immediate prospects of their having to change their policy.

Nevertheless, some situation, such as that in the coal industry, might very well cause the Labor rank-and-file to reconsider its support of the present Government. The Labor Party conference has approved unanimously a plan for immediate establishment of a National Coal Board comprising representatives of the Government, owners, and miners to manage the coal industry as a national service for the duration of the war.

Such a program is said to represent the minimum to which organized labor will agree for reorganization of that vital industry which lately has been revealed as one of the weakest links in Britain's industrial armor. The Cabinet now is engaged in crucial deliberations on the coal industry and the forceful expression of Labor's view is, therefore, of special importance.

There have been other attacks on vested interests by speakers supporting a resolution calling for a planned economic democracy after the war and Government control of industry and national resources. Speaking in support of this resolution, Mr. Harold Laski, often called the "brains of the labor movement," and who is listened to by Prime Minister Churchill, made a special appeal to Mr. Churchill to support the fight against the vested interests.

"Mr. Churchill," Mr. Laski said, "has agreed that this is the people's war. We mean to win it, but want from him a pledge that the people's war will issue into a people's peace. So far, let us be frank. Mr. Churchill has evaded that assurance. So far, he has thought of victory in terms of the old world that is dying, not of the new world that is struggling to be born. . . .

"He must help us, as a safeguard to our victory, to liberate the forces of production. He must stand by the people of Britain not only in their war against vested interests abroad, but also in their wah against vested interests at home."

Talking to some of the 800 delegates impressed on this correspondent the possibility that another showdown between Labor leaders and the rank-and-file of the Party may recur at this conference or subsequently. In fact, most of those Laborites this correspondent spoke with would prefer to have Labor members out of the Government and on the Opposition benches of Parliament. They are very seriously concerned that their Party is suffering in the constituencies because it is neither in office nor out of it.

But to record a vote which might endanger British unity is another matter.

Moreover, when it comes to actual card voting at these Labor conferences, a solid block of trade-union votes can make itself felt more than all the fiery speeches from excited delegates.

Labor, in other words, may be said to be showing it has its own vested interests. In fact, Maj. Clement R. Attlee reminded the conference of this fact Monday when he told delegates that to some people things which the Labor Party held dear were vested interests. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, also has contributed some plain speaking to the conference by telling delegates that instead of spending so much time writing down the achievements of the ministers, they might give a little more attention to assessing positive gains toward greater social and economic justice.

Citrine's Progress

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, acquainted President Roosevelt Saturday with the progress of his negotiations here for establishment of an Anglo-Soviet-American Trade Union Committee to collaborate on economic matters in the war.

Sir Walter said the American Federation of Labor Executive Council had made a counter proposal to his own and that while it was "definitely for a form of collaboration, it does not go as far as I would like."

He added he had forwarded the counter proposition to his organization in London and that he expected a reply this week.

An Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee was set up last September with five members each from the British Trades Union Congress and the all Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. The British group has proposed that American organized labor also be represented.

Training of German Sailors In French Yards Reported

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, May 26

Informed sources in London asserted today that Pierre Laval had given Adolf Hitler permission to train a considerable number of German sailors at French naval yards and training stations to familiarize themselves with the characteristics of French warships.

These sources, with underground connections, declared that virtually all major units of the French fleet at Toulon, naval base near Marseille, had been drained of oil and did not have enough "to reach Algeria in an emergency."

Despatches from Bern yesterday said both Germany and Italy appeared cooling fast toward M. Laval, collaborationist chief of the Vichy Government. Berlin writers spoke of "the stagnation" in German-French relations.

One of the sources in London said:

"There are indications Hitler is planning a coup d'etat to seize the fleet at Toulon suddenly, possibly through the use of 'fifth columnists' in co-operation with air-borne troops, and then man it with German sailors."

Meanwhile, the Germans are using Italian territorial demands to force France to give up the fleet peaceably, at the same time insisting that M. Laval produce for the Axis or get out, it was declared.

"The temper of the French people is such M. Laval does not dare carry out whole-hearted co-operation as he knows it would cause his downfall," the source said.

The opinion was expressed that there was no Frenchman the German could put in M. Laval's place and that the next step could only be occupying all of France and appointing Jacques Doriot, turn-coat Communist leader, as a Quisling.

Meanwhile, according to trustworthy advices received in New York, Italy has sent to Pierre Laval a detailed note on territorial demands against France.

They said the Italian representations did not constitute an ultimatum; hence the Vichy French Government still had hopes of adjusting matters by negotiation.

They said, however, that Vichy had indicated willingness to discuss Tunisia, French North African possion which the Italian have claimed since before the World War.

The Italians were reported first to have informed Vichy on May 18 that they wanted to discuss territorial claims, and then to have listed Italy's demands in a note delivered to Chief of Government Laval during his week-end round of conferences in Paris.

Germany was declared to be taking the position that it was up to Italy to decide what it wanted to do and that there would be neither objections nor assistance from Berlin.

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On Way to Land of Liberty

Associated Press

Americans in Lisbon

United States citizens who had been held in Italy since the start of the war are shown as they arrived at the railroad station in Lisbon, Portugal, on their way home under an exchange agreement with the Axis Powers.

U. S. Defense Rises to U-Boat Crisis

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It must be frankly admitted that the Axis submarine offensive in which merchantmen are being sunk as fast as the United States can build them constitutes a major crisis in the United Nations' war effort. The war might well be lost if the present rate of sinkings were allowed to continue. Fortunately, however, there is reason to believe that the menace can be met relatively soon.

Antisubmarine measures of an unparalleled extent are being taken and it is only a question of time until they will be able to prevent U-boats from venturing into American waters except, perhaps, for an occasional hit-and-run adventure.

Illustrative of what can be accomplished, few, if any, submarines are now able to operate in waters near the British Isles, and in the Pacific it is believed that a submersible cannot get within 500 miles of the Hawaiian Islands at the present time.

At the rate that destroyers, escort vessels, patrol craft, blimps and patrol planes are being built, the United States soon should be able to comb every square mile of American waters daily in the hunt for undersea raiders.

Submarine activities in this war have undergone a curious transformation. In the years subsequent to Germany's flaunting the provisions of the Versailles Treaty which prohibited its possessing this undersea weapon, most interested powers were convinced that the U-boat could never again have more than a nuisance value. This thought probably motivated Great Britain in its complacent acceptance of Hitler's determination to renew the construction of these forbidden vessels.

The development of anti-submarine devices had progressed to the point where it appeared that the U-boat had little chance of evading detection with subsequent warding off of attacks if not destruction of the submarine.

The early successes attained by submarine attack did not shake this opinion and it was firmly believed that as soon as antisubmarine measures were consolidated, the U-boat threat would be eliminated. Time has proved this belief to be more a hope than an actuality.

The Germans learned many lessons from the World War which have been used to their advantage in this war, and not the least of them was the handling of their submarine offensive. One contributing factor was placing the building program on a mass-production basis. Instead of dissipating their energies on a series of different types, they are understood to have settled on a few well considered types and put them into production.

The submarine detection devices proved to be a boomerang in that they could be used with equal effect by the submarine in locating its prey.

During the World War nightfall brought relief from fear of being torpedoed, because unless a ship happened to blunder directly onto a submarine that was poised so that it could use its destructive weapon, the ship had come and gone unscatched.

Today it is an entirely different proposition. The listening device permits the submarine to lie on the surface at night, hear ships approaching and then move in to attack. A compilation of statistics will probably disclose that more ships are now attacked under cover of darkness than by day.

An entirely different phase of modern submarine attack is the boldness with which the submarine goes about its deadly mission. Here again the listening device is a contributing factor, because the submerged submarine can locate its target and fire torpedoes without showing the telltale periscope. Furthermore, when hunted by surface vessels, the underwater craft can more successfully evade attack through the information derived from the listening device.

Another feature developed since the World War is the magnetic firing device for torpedoes, making it unnecessary for the torpedo to strike its target to cause the explosive head to detonate. Formerly the submarine had a wholesome respect for the destroyer because the latter by reason of its shallow draft was almost immune to torpedo attack. Torpedoes do not function well in the open sea when set to run at 12 feet or less, because the surface wave action causes erratic operation. Today, however, it can be set for say 18 feet, and instead of harmlessly passing under a destroyer, the magnetic device causes an explosion directly beneath the vessel—its most vulnerable spot.

So we find that due to the listening device and the magnetic pistol, combined with perhaps a more determined submarine personnel, U-boats are only too frequently willing to stand their ground and trade blows with destroyers and other small convoying craft.

The appearance in considerable numbers of Axis submarines on this side of the Atlantic and as far afield as the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico has been a distinct surprise, because it had been the impression that U-boats possessing the necessary cruising radius for operations of this nature were limited in number. It was known that Italy had some long range submarines, but the German offensive indicates that the Nazis have been preparing for some time to undertake a U-boat offensive in distant waters should the need arise.

However, the possibility of submarines of comparatively limited cruising radius being used must not be entirely discounted. It is possible that they have been refueled from mother ships or secret bases, or perhaps from huge submarines built to serve as U-boat fuel depots. There is also a rumor to the effect that a Diesel engine of vastly improved economical performance is being used.

The United States Navy was ill-prepared to meet the demands of a global war. Its resources today are stretched paper thin throughout many waters.

Closely patrolling the hundreds of thousands of square miles of ocean in the Atlantic, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico is a task that is beyond the present ability of the Navy and the Air Force; consequently, for the present we must expect Axis submarine depredations to continue.

There are two ways of meeting this menace. We can build ships faster than they can be sunk or we can increase our defensive measures to the point where submarines cannot venture to operate in our waters. Apparently we are trying to carry out both ideas. A stupendous shipbuilding program is under way, designed to produce 2,300 ships totaling 23,000,000 tons by the end of next year, and swarms of destroyers, escort vessels, and patrol craft are being constructed, to say nothing of numerous blimps and astronomical numbers of patrol planes.

The merchant ship program has been stepped up to nearly two vessels a day with sinkings averaging about the same number. But it must not be overlooked that these sinkings represent more than mere ships. Lives as well as cargoes of vitally needed materials are involved.

Shipping is becoming more and more the bottleneck of the war. Unless bottoms can be provided for the materials our industries are producing at a constantly accelerated rate, neither our numerous expeditionary forces nor our allies can be supplied with vital essentials.

British Achievement

However, as was pointed out earlier, the future holds a bright gleam of hope. The British have overcome the U-boat threat in the vicinity of their homeland to such an extent that there has been scarcely a sinking with 400 miles of the British Islands during the past year. None of the heavily guarded convoys of troops which have traveled the various oceans have suffered losses, and it is said that no Japanese submarine dares come within 500 miles of the Hawaiian Islands.

The waning U-boat activities along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States appears to indicate that more adequate defensive measures have been placed in effect as an increased number of patrol craft, both surface and aerial, become available, although it is possible that this abatement in part may be due to a smaller number of sailings. Tankers, the U-boats' special target, it is understood, are being held in port until more protection can be guaranteed.

Perhaps the shifting of submarine activities to other waters on this side of the ocean has followed the line of least offensive by defending craft.

The Navy's patrol strength is constantly being increased. Newly completed vessels are being added almost daily, and in time the U-boat menace, despite the advantages afforded by modern devices, will be overcome.

And there is always the possibility that the many inventions working on the problem will produce some revolutionary device that will spell the doom of the slinking underwater menace for good and all.

Long-Range U-Boats Working in Relays

By the Associated Press

London, May 26

The Germans have developed huge 3,000-ton submarines carrying two eight-inch guns and 14 torpedoes for long-range raiding, and are believed sending them in relays to harry the eastern coast of North America, reports from the continent declared today.

Naval circles here said these U-boats have a surface speed of 20 knots and a submerged speed of 11 knots.

[Britain and the United States have submarines of more than 2,500 tons. A French submarine, the Surcouf, is 4,000 tons, but is considered less than thoroughly practical.]

Eva Wagner Chamberlain

BERLIN. From German broadcasts, May 26 (AP)—Eva Wagner Chamberlain, who passed on yesterday at Bayreuth, was the daughter of the famous composer, Richard Wagner, and the widow of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, English-born writer, who was her father's biographer.

Mr. Chamberlain, son of a British admiral, wrote in German, and the anti-British tone of some of his works caused considerable controversy. He became a German subject in 1916, living at Bayreuth until his passing in 1927.

Rationing of Tea and Coffee Forced by Ship Protection

OTTAWA, May 26 (AP)—The immediate rationing of tea and coffee and reduction by one-third in the existing sugar ration were announced today by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The honor system used instead of ration cards since sugar rationing took effect, will be maintained in the new regulations.

The sugar ration was cut from three quarters of a pound for each person a week to one-half pound.

Each individual's consumption of tea must be cut by one half.

The consumption of coffee must be cut by one fourth.

Shipping difficulties have made it essential to conserve stocks and reduce consumption of rationed commodities, it was said.

"Ships and sailers' lives must not be risked to bring in a single pound of supplies from abroad with which we can do without," Mr. Gordon said.

He asked housewives to see that the cuts were obeyed. Those who violate the regulations face prosecution.

Hotels and restaurants and similar establishments were restricted to not more than one individual tea bag or an equivalent amount of loose tea for each serving and not more than one cup of coffee is permitted for each serving.

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Sawdust House Material

Sawdust is a component of a composition being used in Great Britain in the construction of prefabricated houses, says the Department of Commerce.

Farms Fail to Fill Germany's Needs

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "prolonged leave of absence" granted to the Reichs Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Walther R. Darré, is the Nazi equivalent to dismissal.

For it is clear that there had been major failures in the National Socialists' efforts to establish German agriculture upon a self-contained basis.

Even if the recent statements of Reichsmarshal Herman Göring are discounted there is still the basis of justification for his complaints over the inadequacy of the German food position.

There are at least three major reasons for the food shortage. The first is the steadily growing demand for more labor, to meet the totalitarian cycle of expanding war needs. The second is the decline in the cultivated area necessitated by the fatigue of workers. The third is the lack of fertilizer which has been used in greater and greater quantities in an effort to force the output of the soil.

Losses Before the War

The latest census—in 1939 before the war—showed that Germany's agriculture had lost over 10% of its men and women since 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power. There was then a labor shortage of well over 1,150,000 hands in German agriculture.

The figure of farmers and workers who had left the country and moved to the cities was not the same in every German province. But in certain districts this figure was very high. In the region of Berlin, for example, 41% of the farming population had migrated to towns and changed over to industry. In Duesseldorf it was 23.4%, in Wiesbaden 25.7%, and so on.

With fewer hands available, despite the frantic efforts of Minister Darré to enlist students, compulsory labor and other "volunteers," the area which they have been able to cultivate has necessarily been shrinking. The masses of prisoners of war and even children which have been pressed into labor service have not relieved the situation.

Official Nazi statistics, for example, disclosed that in 1940 the same area had been cultivated as in 1913. But the number of persons to be fed from that area had grown by about 25 per cent. While 50 years ago one German worker on a farm had to take care of the food requirements of 1.5 men in the city, in 1939 one farmer had to feed 4.5 persons in the city. That the situation has grown much worse since then is obvious.

Another survey published by Nazi sources discloses that in seven years of Hitler's regime from 1933 to 1939, 21,206 new farms had been built on an area of 346,542 hectares. That was meant as a boast. But, going back to the German Year Book for Statistics, one finds that in the last year before Hitler came to power Germany had 9,046 new farms in an area of 101,926 hectares. That means that in seven years National Socialism has built slightly more than twice the number of farms in about three times as large an area as the German republic did in a single year of the worst depression.

In all Germany lost 1,000,000 hectars of cultivated land in the first seven years of the Hitler regime.

This has meant the stepping up of production to a point beyond the endurance of the agricultural workers.

Poor Sowing Weather

Reports from Europe indicated last week that in Denmark, for example, 75 per cent of the fall sowing was rendered useless by the severe winter. Germany sows some 90 per cent of its wheat in the fall and since the weather was by no means better in Germany than in Denmark, it is easy to visualize what this will mean this summer.

The third bottleneck in German agriculture has been a direct result of the two first difficulties, labor and space. The increased planting of potatoes and sugar beets has made it necessary to use more and more fertilizer to make up for the unnatural task which the soil had to fulfil in order to meet the demands of Hitler's totalitarian war economy. Some idea of the extent of this increased consumption of fertilizer can be gained from the following table covering the use of fertilizers from 1933 to 1938 inclusive:

	1933-34 Tons	1934-35 Tons	1937-38 Tons	1938-39 Tons
Nitrates	383,000	428,000	632,800	718,000
Limes	?	1,356,000	2,010,000	?
Phosphate acid	461,600	545,000	690,300	?
Potash	719,400	819,000	1,156,300	?

Thus in 1940 a shortage of fertilizers had occurred, and the distribution of potash, nitrates, and phosphates had to be cut down between 50 and 75 per cent, a measure which, of course, interfered with the production of food.

Last year farmers in Germany proper received only 85 per cent of the record quantities of fertilizer used in 1939, but farmers in the newly incorporated territories of Austria received 115 and Sudetenland 100 per cent of the fertilizer which they had used in the last year prior to their annexation by the Reich. Although there was a serious shortage of fertilizer in Germany, the not yet fully exploited parts of the country, such as newly acquired Austria and the Sudetenland, were forced to boost their fertilizer consumption in order to fit themselves into the system of Nazi exploitation of the soil.

Unfavorable Winter And Spring in Europe

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 26

The past winter, described as the continent's worst in a century, and an unusually late spring, were reported by the Agriculture Department to have seriously affected crop prospects throughout most of Europe.

Information received by the Department from various European sources indicated that winter grain crops—particularly wheat and rye—were severely damaged by the extreme cold of the winter and by the late frosts and floods this spring.

Germany itself was said to have been hard hit by the winter, which continued four or five weeks later than normal. Serious delays resulted in planting spring and summer crops throughout the Reich and adjacent countries.

Australian States Dispute Federal Income-Tax Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 26—The Government is facing a crisis brought on not by its political opponents, but by a powerful Labor group outside Parliament which many times has shown itself capable of exerting great pressure on the Parliamentary Labor Party.

This time, however, it finds Prime Minister John Curtin in a mood for a contest and victory is expected to rest with him.

The issue centers on Treasurer J. B. Chifley's legislation for uniform taxation which virtually reserves the income tax field for the Federal Government.

The legislation doesn't put it that way—it provides only that the Federal Government shall have first call on incomes, but with war expenditure rocketing skyward it is obvious that once the Federal Treasurer has taken what he requires there will be nothing left for the States to tax.

The Federal Government admitted that this was so by agreeing to allocate to the States a proportion of the amount collected.

States' Rights Affected

The amount proposed to be so returned represents approximately four fifths of the total collected by the States in normal times, which is probably ample for the activities of the States now that all efforts are directed toward the war and the cost being met by the Federal Government.

Thus with four of the six States ruled by Labor regimes it might have been thought that the Federal Government would be assured of a majority of the States backing the plan, but two points worry State leaders:

1. By handing over the income-tax field to the Federal Government they are relinquishing an important State right.

2. While they are ready to admit that there perhaps is little danger so long as Labor rules in Canberry, they are afraid that once the principle is established it will remain in force "to be used against the States in which Labor is governing when an anti-Labor government returns to power in Canberra."

Action in Queensland

Forgan Smith, Premier of Queensland, where Labor has been strongly entrenched for many years, has come out as the keenest critic of the plan and has called to his aid in his campaign against the Federal plan the President of the Australian Labor Party, Charles Fallon.

As a result, Labor Members at Canberra have been lobbied by Labor executives to defeat the proposal, or at least carry amendments when the measure reaches committee stage. Prime Minister Curtin promptly accepted the challenge from the outside Labor leaders by declaring, "This bill is a vital Government measure," and in the past whenever Mr. Curtin put down his foot party members have hurriedly come to heel.

Mr. Curtin has made it clear that if the Government were defeated on a measure he regards as vital to the war effort, he would seek dissolution—and no Members are anxious to go to the country branded as opponents of a measure which had been given the widest public support.

This is not only because it simplifies taxation, but because for lower incomes, which outnumber higher incomes many times over, it means small tax savings.

It is ironical that Labor's greatest problems, when it is in power, are often created from within Labor itself; but there is even more irony in the fact the Opposition, which dearly loves the opportunity of returning to power if able to do so without disrupting the war effort, is unable to take advantage of the change presented by the present Labor differences.

May Offer Changes

Most of the Opposition Members are committed to the principle of uniform taxation, and though they may suggest amendments they have no alternative but support the principle for which the Cabinet is standing.

Therefore even if a certain number of the Labor rank and file submit to pressure from Labor bosses outside Parliament to the extent of voting against the Government the Opposition cannot take advantage of a chance to vote the Government out of office.

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Hero-a-Day Policy Continues as Casey Stengel Hugs Second Place in National

Max West, Lou Tost New Stars in Story of Braves

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Braves' hero-a-day policy continues. It may be an infielder today, an outfielder tomorrow and a batteryman the day following, but rarely does the same member of the Casey Stengel clan play the starring role two consecutive afternoons. Stars are a dime a dozen. You might call it a team of opportunists, which is a good sign. Any outfit that has so many opportunists coming through day after day, will know what it means to bank a first division check at the end of the year.

The latest hero is Max West, a poor hitter all spring, but who rose to the occasion yesterday and beat the Giants. His home run with Clyde Kluttz on base in the last of the 11th inning gave the Braves the series opener, 3-1, and Lou Tost his fourth victory.

Bay by Day

Since May 13, the Braves have won seven games and it is interesting to check off the heroes. On that date, Jim Tobin hit three home runs and knuckleballed the Cubs into defeat. On the 15th, Clyde Kluttz drove in the deciding run against the Cardinals. The 19th saw Johnny Cooney single with the bases loaded in the ninth to set back Cincinnati. The next day, John Sain made one of his frequent hikes out of the bull pen and stopped Pittsburgh, for his third win. The night of the 22nd saw Ernie Lombardi set the pace at Philadelphia with five for five, including his sixth homer.

In the series final at Phillie, it was Eddie Miller's three-run homer which collected the deciding Boston tallies. And yesterday it was Max West. And as far as Maxie is concerned, it couldn't have happened at a more opportune time. In the dugout before the game, Stengel had told newspapermen about the big Californian's improved fielding, but added that "he had better hit" in this series with the Giants.

Tost Belongs

Lou Tost has proved once again that he belongs in the big leagues. In scattering eight New York hits over the 11-inning route, the southpaw rookie from distant Hollywood gave his best effort of the spring. The lone Giant run was unearned. He now has beaten the Cubs, Cardinals, Phils and, of course, the Giants. It does not hurt Stengel a bit to have an effective lefty to shoot at the opposition regularly.

The league-leading Dodgers come to town tomorrow for a short series of two games and Jim Tobin will pitch one of the dates for the Braves. Taking the Brooks in this series would be a great boost for the confidence of Stengel's boys. Not since Aug. 16 of last year have they beaten the National League champions. Four straight is the record this spring. If Casey could stop these next visitors, his chances of staying high in the first division would be greatly increased.

Kluttz Hitting

By picking up three singles in five tries facing Bill Lohrman, young Clyde Kluttz solidified his second string catching berth at Braves Field. In fact, a few more days like that and he may replace Ernie Lombardi in the number one spot. As an asset on the bases, the rookie far exceeds the veteran in team value. And Kluttz does all right with the pitcher, also.

The Red Sox slumped closer the second division of the American League when they dropped the opener of their Yankee Stadium series, 3-1. Tex Hughson, who at the moment is perhaps Joe Cronin's best pitcher, received almost no support from the famed Sox offense. It was his first defeat.

* * *

Briefs . . . Following their series final at the Stadium today, the Red Sox move into three successive night games—two at Washington and one in Philadelphia . . . The Phillie series closes with a day single on Saturday. . . The Braves got down to 25 men by optioning Art Johnson to Hartford, where he should pitch his arm back into shape. The Braves have won three in a row from the Giants . . . Army-Navy Relief Fund games were played between the Browns and Tigers, and White Sox and Indians yesterday . . . The one at St. Louis attracted only 8,496 and at Cleveland only 7,959.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	27	11	.711	
Boston	22	17	.564	5½
St. Louis	20	17	.541	6½
Cincinnati	18	19	.486	8½
Pittsburgh	19	21	.475	9
New York	18	21	.462	9½
Chicago	17	21	.447	10
Philadelphia	13	27	.323	15

Results May 25
Boston 3, New York 1. (11 inns.)
St. Louis 10, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 1.

American League

	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
New York	24	10	.706	
Cleveland	22	15	.595	3½
Detroit	22	19	.537	5½
Boston	18	17	.514	6½
St. Louis	18	21	.462	8½
Washington	15	21	.417	10
Philadelphia	17	24	.415	10½
Chicago	14	23	.378	11½

Results May 25
New York 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.

Borrowed Pitch —By Pap'

Cliff MELTON
I HAVEN'T BEEN WATCHING CARL HUBBELL FOR NOTHING
IS GOING GREAT GUNS FOR THE GIANTS
MELTON STARTED USING HUBBELL'S SCREW-BALL THIS YEAR AND HAS BECOME THE GIANTS LEADING HURLER
A 20-GAME WINNER AS A FRESHMAN IN 1937, CLIFF HAD NOT LIVED UP TO THAT PROMISE UNTIL THIS SEASON !!
HE HAD TROUBLE GOING THE ROUTE LAST SEASON
PAP

Wide World Features

In 1937, Cliff Melton made his debut in the National League and was something of a sensation when he turned in 20 victories for the Giants. The following season he managed to break even with 14 victories against 14 losses. And then, instead of improving, his record grew worse. In the three following seasons he turned in 12, 10 and eight victories.

Last winter Cliff sort of took stock of himself. He tried to figure out just why he seemed to lose his effectiveness in the late innings. Most of last season he had trouble going the route. It wasn't that he weakened in the late innings but the hitters were able to time his pitches the second time around and really teed off.

Melton decided he needed more deception, more change of pace to throw the batters off when they came up for their second and third licks. Cliff decided to borrow Carl Hubbell's pet pitch—the screwball. All spring long Melton experimented with the tricky curve. For the most part, the results were not gratifying but he never gave up. He was hit freely on the exhibition tour but by the time the season opened he had the screwball under control. With this new weapon Melton has blossomed out as the most dependable hurler on the Giants staff.

Marathoner Fred McGlone Prefers Golf to Running

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fellows who think it's fun to run 26 miles on a hot afternoon are usually thought to be Marathoners first, last, and always. But young Freddie McGlone—one of the better distance runners of the present—thinks Marathoning takes a back seat to golf.

For such sentiments the rest of the pick-'em-up-and-lay-'em-down clan probably look down their collective noses at Freddie, but he doesn't seem to care. "This golf now is fun," he says, "but that Marathon business is work."

Qualified

And to prove just how much fun he thinks walking five miles instead of running five times that distance is, he went out to Woodland yesterday and proceeded to qualify in the opening round of the national Hale America tournament.

He was not the best golfer at the Auburndale club yesterday—Lester Kennedy, the Fresh Pond pro, with his 68-76—144, took that honor—but neither was he the worst. Ted Bishop led him with his 146, but Freddie came in next with his 80-77—157 which tied John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A., who had 82-75—157, for third place. John O'Donnell of Woodland at 158 and Carl Petterson, a pro from Lexington, Mass., at 163, filled out the list of qualifiers for the next stage of the tourney at Metacomet, R. I., June 6-7.

Fast Players

In liking golf, however, young Fred lets a little of his Marathoning ability creep in. It is not as though he is out to prove that he has finished as high as sixth in the B. A. A. grind and second (by only four seconds) in the National Marathon at Yonkers, N. Y., but just that he can't seem to help whipping right through 18 holes.

Yesterday McGlone and Johnny Corcoran were in the same group with Carl Moore of Woodland, who later withdrew. Corcoran and Moore are known as fast players, but that reputation was nothing when stacked alongside McGlone's speed. With a good hour out for lunch McGlone was around Woodland twice in less than four hours. Broken down that means he played each 18 in an average of less than an hour and a half, and each hole in somewhere around six minutes. When Corcoran was shown these figures, he realized why he was a bit tired.

Not so McGlone, though. He was going to run for a train after the shooting was over, only someone offered him a ride in town.

Golf is not new to Fred. He started in as a caddie at Sandy Burr, where he became a member of the famous gang there—the Monahans, father and son, the Martin twins, Leo Brown, and Emery Stratton. He probably would have kept right on with golf instead of going in for distance running if someone had not offered to buy him a new suit of clothes if he could run in and finish the B. A. A. Marathon of 1937. He did run in it and did finish, although far down on the list. Now he is considered one of the favorites.

Subject of Controversy

Last April 19, you may remember, he was the subject of a little controversy when he was helped to his feet on Exeter Street by overzealous fans. Marathon officials disqualified him, but B. A. A. President Walter Brown rewarded him with a duplicate of the seventh-place prize he would have won if he had gone all the way under his own steam.

Fred is now thinking of seeing how fast he can do 18 holes. Gene Venzke did 18 once in 42 minutes, scoring either a 91 or 92. McGlone thinks he can tour Woodland in 35 minutes and break 90.

Yesterday's turnout for the Hale America at Woodland was disappointing—only 10 players entered. In fact, in all New England there were only 35. National Chairman Francis Ouimet, however, said he was not too discouraged because of conditions here. The rest of the country shaped up better, he said.

Oddities in Hale America

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—A hole-in-one, a trio of identical cards that brought their owners a first place tie in the Detroit district, and a national medalist who shot a 132 yet was eight strokes over par were only some of the oddities developed in the first round of the Hale America national open golf tourney.

Bobby Jones was among the 1,528 listed golfers at 69 different sites who swung their clubs yesterday for the benefit of Navy Relief and the United Service Organizations. The field for the war-born successor to the national open was cut to 520 for the sectional qualifying rounds on June's first week end.

Final at Chicago

Approximately 100 of the Nation's best will go on from there to Chicago June 18 to 21 for the 72-hole final.

The hole-in-one was registered by amateur Tom Whiteway of Cleveland, who got his ace on the par three 110-yard uphill No. 16 at the Shaker Heights Country Club. The blow helped him to a 149 and the only berth won by an amateur at Cleveland.

Gilbert Selers and Ernie Shave, two pros, and amateur Eddie Furgol collected identical cards of 73-75—148 to top the Detroit qualifiers, and Eddie Johnson of Fairmont, W. Va., toured the nine-hole layout at Clarksburg four times to register his 132 that was the day's lowest score.

He was eight over par while O'Neal (Buck) White of Memphis sliced seven strokes off regulation figures for a 133 and second place.

A father-and-son combination stole the spotlight at Wheeling, W. Va., with Papa A. J. Chapman, pro at the Country Club, setting the pace with 146 and his son, Alex Chapman, runner-up with 151. The son was captain of the Washington and Jefferson golf squad last season.

Although Jones was exempt from qualifying he played the East Lake course in his home town of Atlanta and finished second, with 140, to amateur Morton Bright who had a two-below-par 138.

Armour Wins Berth

Frank Perpich, member of Northwestern's Big Ten championship aggregation in 1939 but a Sunday golfer now, forsook his defense job long enough to annex the honors in Chicago with 73-71—144. It was only his seventh appearance on a course this summer. His total was 10 strokes less than that produced by Tommy Armour, veteran pro, who won the final Windy City berth.

At Philadelphia only 17 of the expected 24 participants competed for the 12 openings and four withdrew before the finish. The 13th shotmaker—the only non-qualifier—was Harold Kennedy of Roselle, Del., who zoomed to 207 for the two rounds.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	34	7	13	5	8	.382
Lombardi	89	13	31	6	17	.348
Kluttz	86	6	19	0	9	.339
Fernandes	157	21	48	3	22	.306
Holmes	149	13	42	2	9	.282
Demaree	85	8	22	1	13	.259
Miller	157	16	40	4	15	.255
Wasne	104	15	26	0	13	.250
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Sisti	101	20	25	3	16	.248
Cecconello	39	1	9	0	3	.231
West	107	11	23	1	7	.215
Ross	28	3	6	1	3	.214
Cooney	77	11	16	0	2	.208
Masi	16	6	1	0	2	.063

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	11	16	44	6	34	.396
Cronin	9	1	3	1	2	.333
Newsome	37	4	12	0	5	.324
Pesky	132	23	42	0	8	.318
Williams	126	37	39	16	41	.310
Di Maggio	130	28	42	3	11	.302
Fox	100	15	30	0	22	.300
Tabor	130	17	40	0	17	.285
Foxx	100	18	27	5	14	.270
Peacock	88	6	22	0	6	.250
Lupien	37	6	7	0	1	.189
Conroy	37	2	7	1	5	.189
Finney	42	5	7	0	0	.167
Campbell	3	1	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	2	2	0	1.000
Sain	12	3	1	.750
Earley	6	3	1	.750
Tost	9	4	2	.667
Javery	11	3	2	.600
Tobin	11	5	5	.500
Salvo	5	1	2	.333
Wallace	4	1	2	.333
Hutchings	6	0	0	.000
Donovan	5	0	0	.000
*Bickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanno	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Hughson	8	2	1	.667
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	7	4	3	.571
Brown	10	1	1	.500
Terry	5	2	3	.400
Judd	7	1	3	.250
Ryba	4	0	1	.000
Butland	4	0	0	.000

Penn Track Captain

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—H. Paxson Gifford, Martinsburg, Pa., has been elected captain of the 1943 track team at the University of Pennsylvania.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Casey Stengel Before the Game

The Braves were coming back from the clubhouse, one by one. The Giants were still having batting practice. Casey Stengel, surrounded by newspapermen, as usual, was watching big Johnny Mize clout line drives into right field. Mize lifted one that seemed ticketed for the bleachers, but a pitcher caught it 20 feet in front of the wire screen.

"The East wind is blowing today, boys," said Stengel. "Maybe Mize won't hit any down town. Which is all right with me."

The manager of the Braves took a card and pencil out of his pocket and wrote down his line-up. "I'm going to play Max West against this club," Casey said. "But he'd better hit. He's got so he's all right in the field. You should have seen him at first base against Philadelphia. But he can't do a thing with a bat. He'd better do something to help himself, and do it soon." (Ed. Note—West's homer won game in 11th inning.)

Miller Great

Stengel ran a thumb down the batting order and stopped at Eddie Miller. "I never saw him have four better days in a row than he had in Phillie," Casey said. "I've seen him have two great days, but never four. He looked like Wagner out there. In fact, the whole infield was great."

Lou Tost was going to pitch and a New York writer wanted to know how to pronounce his name.

"What difference does it make as long as he wins?" asked Frank Demaree.

"One writer asked him and he said it was pronounced as if spelled toast," said a Boston scribe. "But then he told another fellow just the opposite. So take your pick."

Carl Hubbell was over on the other side of the field, throwing with Hal Schumacher. "Look at 'Hub' practicing," Stengel said. "They tell me he had to get about nine men out in one inning against Brooklyn yesterday. He got two out, then somebody hit an easy fly ball to left field. Jurges and Marshall both got there, but put on an Alphonse and Gaston act and it went for a double. The next man up hits a ball at Jurges, who made a perfect throw to Mize at first base, but big John dropped the ball.

Hit at Mize

"Next a ground ball was hit down to Mize," Stengel continued. "All John had to do was take two steps, touch the bag and the inning was over. Instead, he decided to throw home. Nobody knows why, but that's what he did. So they start running Camilli down between third and home, but after it's all over Dolph is still on third. They didn't get him. I guess Ott almost fainted out in right field."

"Maybe it would have been better if he had," said Demaree. "He wouldn't have had to watch the exhibition."

"I hear Brooklyn got a little upset because Ott knocked Peewee Reese down going into second base the day before," a writer said.

"Those Dodgers have got a lot of nerve complaining because somebody else is playing rough," said another one of the Braves. "Why, they set the pace. They're trying to knock you into the outfield every time they slide into a base. Ask any club in this league. If they had trouble with the Giants, you can be sure they were asking for it."

"Durocher tells his pitchers to throw at you," said another player. "He might not admit it, but I know he does. It's no accident. I don't blame Ott for what he did. I wish the rest of the league would give it to them more often."

"How did the Dodgers look against you?" Stengel asked a New York scribe

"Not so good," the writer answered. "Durocher was trying to work his strategy in the first two games—you know, using left-handers when a right-hander was pitching for the other side, and all that. Well, he lost both games. Then in the third game he let his left-handers play against Hubbell and they beat us, 6-0. Leo might be better off if he cut out the master minding and let one line-up play out the string."

College Baseball

Results May 25
By the Associated Press
Cornell 5, Dartmouth 4 (10 inns.).
Cornell 3, Dartmouth 0.

Restaurants

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The BAND BOX
King Street, Chappaqua, N. Y.
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Dinner Served from 12 to 4 p. m.
LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
12-2 3-5 6-8
RENE SPROUL
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Chess Column Runs Friday

Since The Christian Science Monitor will not publish Saturday, May 30, the chess column, regularly run on Saturday will appear Friday, May 29.

Doerr Barely Retains Lead For Batting

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—For the first time this season there are no .400 hitters among the regulars in the major leagues.

Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox retains his American League leadership and also is the best among the swatters from either loop although his average has skidded to .396—just a lone point ahead of Joe Gordon, New York Yankee second baseman.

Gordon (Babe) Phelps, the stout receiver for the Pittsburgh Pirates, crashed out a single hit in a pinch-hitting role against the Cincinnati Reds last night to take over the National League top with .352.

His aggregate tops that of rookie Ray Lamanno, Reds catcher, by one point while another backstop, Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves, is third with .348.

Bill Dickey of the Yankees, erstwhile leader in the American, has been handicapped the past week and now holds fourth place, while Nanny Fernandez, Boston Braves third baseman who scorched the National League at the start, barely remains in the first 10 with a .306 total.

Pete Reiser of the Brooklyn Dodgers, last year's National League king, is tied for fifth with teammate Mickey Owen at .328, and Ted Williams, of the Boston Red Sox and the U. S. Naval Air Corps, who set the American League pace last season, is deadlocked for ninth with George Case of Washington at .310.

The leaders in each league:

American League

Player and club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Doerr, Boston	28	111	16	44	.396
Gordon, New York	31	119	15	47	.395
Spence, Washington	34	142	22	53	.373
Dickey, New York	26	92	9	32	.350
Fleming, Cleveland	37	134	24	46	.343
Weatherly, Clevel'd	31	116	16	38	.328
Heath, Cleveland	37	146	30	47	.322
Boudreau, Cleveland	36	122	16	42	.318
Pesky, Boston	31	122	22	38	.311
Williams, Boston	35	126	27	39	.310
Case, Washington	19	71	14	22	.310

National League

Player and club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Phelps, Pittsburgh	26	71	8	25	.352
Lamanno, Cincinn.	24	74	12	26	.351
Lombardi, Boston	28	89	13	31	.348
W. Cooper, St. Louis	25	81	11	28	.346
Reiser, Brooklyn	31	122	24	40	.328
Owen, Brooklyn	23	67	9	22	.328
Slaughter, St. Louis	35	127	21	41	.323
Marisagh, Phila.	38	127	17	40	.315
Walker, Brooklyn	25	77	11	24	.312
Fernandez, Boston	39	157	21	48	.306

Ed Dudley Finds Seaview Course Slightly Harder

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26 (AP)—Ed Dudley, leader of the field in yesterday's first stage of the P. G. A. qualifying test with a brilliant 66, found the Seaview course a little harder today as the field swung through the second 18 holes. He required 37 strokes to reach the turn, a stroke over par, having taken a big six on the 370-yard fourth hole.

There was nothing for Dudley to be concerned about, though, as it was considered likely that a two-day total of 146 would be plenty good enough to qualify. Most of the early starters said the course was a stroke or two harder than yesterday.

One of the worst blow-ups happened to Clarke Morse of Wellston, Mo. After placing well among the leaders with a 69 yesterday, he took 42 on today's out nine.

Jimmie Gauntt of Longview, Texas, today's first finisher, added a 73 to his 74 of yesterday and was on the qualifying fringe with a 147. Leland Gibson of Kansas City, who was working on a comfortable 70, was out in 35. Mike Turnesa had an outward 37 to go with his 71.

Yale Track Squad Names Kent Ellis

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Kent Ellis of Washington, D. C., has been elected captain of the Yale track team for 1943. Ellis competes in the quarter-mile and broad jump.

Charles A. Frankenhoff, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., star high jumper, was awarded the Gardner W. Millett Trophy given annually to "that member of the track team . . . who excels in sportsmanship, courage and inspiration." Pierson Keating of Long Island City, N. Y., was presented the St. Anthony pole vault cup for doing the "most to further pole vaulting at Yale, and for spirit and ability."

Fitzsimmons to Coach

NEW YORK (AP)—Fred Fitzsimmons, veteran pitcher who was released by the Brooklyn Dodgers to bring the club down to the 25-player limit, has been signed as coach by Larry MacPhail, Dodger President.

Awarded Title

BOONVILLE, Mo. (AP)—The rifle team of Kemper Military School has been awarded the national intercollegiate championship. It is the second national title won by Kemper in the last three years.

The New York Giants have added another farm club to their string, Oshkosh in the Wisconsin State circuit.

Radio Rights Sold

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Radio broadcast rights for the Army-Navy football game have been sold for the first time, Commander L. S. Perry, Navy's Graduate Manager of Athletics, has announced.

Perry said the broadcast of the 1942 contest in Philadelphia Nov. 28 would be sponsored by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and that the Navy Relief Society and the Army Emergency Relief Fund each would receive $50,000 from the company.

IC4A Casts Aside Tradition To Feature Rice-Dodds Race

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It Took the War to Do It

It actually took a second World War to smarten up the colleges in track meets, but they finally have cast aside stuffy tradition and plan to offer the fan an extra attraction. Saturday in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet at Triborough Stadium, New York, Greg Rice and Gil Dodds meet in a special two-mile race. The college athletes will put on a great show, but there should be a good turnout for this match race alone. Greg Rice and Gil Dodds never ran in the IC-Four A competition and since the record for the meet set by Andy Neidnig of Manhattan in 1940 is only 9:18.4, either one or both should better that with favorable conditions.

Score Pleased the Field

When big Ed Dudley finished 18 holes with a 66 at Atlantic City yesterday to lead the PGA field on the first day of qualifying, everybody was satisfied. The PGA President, himself, was not only happy but pleasantly surprised. The veteran Walter Hagen arrived at the tee on time and amazement by all concerned must have upset his game for he completed his 18 holes with a wobbly 79. After being late so many years, he was expected to be late this time. The second 18 took place today.

Twilight All-Star Game

To avoid the recent ruling against night baseball in New York, the American and National League Baseball Advisory Council will hold the July 6 game on that date but have changed the starting time to 5:30 in the afternoon, which means bring your lunch or fill up on peanuts and hot dogs. The second game at Cleveland between the winner of the first and picked team from the Armed Forces will be played the next night at 9 p. m. If postponement of the first game is necessary, it will be played at 1:30 the next afternoon and the Cleveland game will hold over another night. Lieut. Mickey Cochrane will manage the service men.

No Pole Vault 'Ceiling'

The "ceiling" in pole vault has not been reached yet with Cornelius Warmerdam still lifting his feet sky-ward to unprecedented heights so often that his name is qualifying as a sports page by-word. He is soaring over 15 feet with such regularity that it is a wonder some promoter has not grabbed him to vault over moving trains or perform other circus stunts.

Left-Handed Recognition

In the Herald Tribune this morning, Stanley Woodward, sports editor, concedes the Boston Braves and Casey Stengel recognition, even though it is of a left-handed nature. The recognition is in a humorous vein, but it is recognition. The Braves are in second place a full game ahead of the Cardinals and only 5½ behind the leading Dodgers. Boston fans have not found it out yet, or do not believe it, for attendances are those of a last-place club.

The Country Club Cancels Its Annual Cup Tournament

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the major golf cancellations for this season is The Country Club Cup tournament, originally scheduled for June 5 to 7. It must be conceded that the tournament committee had ample justification for its action, aside from the precedent of 1917, during the previous World War. It is one of the few remaining individual medal-and-match events on the local docket and, allowing that its entries the last few years have been small as compared to the old days when, as an open, it drew fields so large as to become unwieldy, it has been a magnet for the leading amateurs from the time of its inauguration in 1902.

Inscribed on the trophy, for example, are the names of two amateurs who have won the national amateur twice, H. Chandler Egan and Francis Ouimet, and another national winner, Jesse Guilford. Also inscribed are the names of numerous others who have performed valiantly in both local and national ranks. Last year's winner was Ted Bishop, a right worthy addition, in view of his surpassing record in local open and invitation tournaments of the 1941 season, topped by his victory in the New England amateur and his grand showing in the national amateur, as a semifinalist who became so close to entering the final against Bud Ward.

In Service

This spring, however, the outlook was for a sadly decimated field, in comparison with the last two years, for in the service are such former prominent contenders as Leo and Edward Martin, Bobby Knowles, Mel Merritt, Ken Corcoran, Thomas Logan, Jr., and several others. It was known, further, that several of the best players in the home club could not participate, because of defense work or other cause, all of which entered into the decision on cancellation.

No decision has been made as to the annual Jaques Cup four-ball invitation, nominally scheduled for late July, the tournament committee being disposed to mark time and await developments. Within the next three weeks there will be a bit of enlightenment on what is going to happen to some of these four-ball invitation tournaments which play so prominent a part in the M. G. A. roster. The Salem Country Club has one listed for June 12-14; the Longmeadow Club of Springfield another that same week.

To Go Ahead

Joe Batchelder, President of the Salem C. C., says that his Executive Committee has voted to go ahead with the tournament, regardless of gasoline rationing and other handicaps, because there seemed to be such an underlying sentiment among club members and some of the perrenial invitees in favor of such procedure. The executives admitted that they could not hope to have a field comparable to normal times, but had every assurance of upwards of 50 contestants and, consequently, thought it advisable to carry on.

On the matter of transportation, there are evidences that the golfers are conserving gasoline. In the lone tournament of the season for the Metropolitan Four-Ball League, at Teedsco Sunday, the teammates from the various clubs for the most part went in groups. The Sunday attendance at Brae Burn was normal for the time of year, but the number of cars in the spacious parking place was far below normal.

Superb Condition

It is rather ironical that cancellation of The Country Club tournament comes at a time when the course is in superb playing condition, and that much the same applies to a majority of the courses in this section. The Clyde Park course has benefitted not only from the cloudy weather and rains of the present month (as have other courses) but from the long-range fertilizing program which H. W. Pierce, as Chairman of the Golf Committee (and ex-President of the U. S. G. A.) instituted six years ago.

The problem at The Country Club and other clubs, now is to keep the fairways properly cut and the rough within bounds. These curtailments are saving money for the clubs, at a time when this is important; but it is an open question whether members, as a whole, altogether appreciate that fact and make due allowances for occasional exasperations of tough lies or anything else not 100 per cent perfect.

Leave Holes

One thing that gets club members irate, perhaps more than any other, is to land in a foot-print, or heel-print, or gouged-out hole in a bunker. More times than not they not only leave that hole but another of their own making. Worst of all, too many of them inconsiderately climb through the sands of a bunker, leaving other gaping footprints, instead of smoothing out the sand and walking backwards to the fairway, or sideways to a foot-path.

"Hal" Pierce has eliminated fully 90 bunkers on the three units of The Country Club and other clubs might follow suit. All members of all clubs could do their clubs and themselves a service, besides reducing expenses of workmen smoothing out bunkers, by doing their bit in making those sand hazards more playable.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 25

International League
Toronto 3-4, Rochester 2-3.
Montreal 3-3, Buffalo 2-7.
Newark 12, Baltimore 7.
Jersey City 5, Syracuse 4 (10 inns.).

American Association
Toledo 6, St. Paul 5.
Columbus 8, Minneapolis 6.
Milwaukee 4, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 12, Indianapolis 6.

Pacific Coast League
League All-Stars 5, Seattle 2
North All-Stars 3, South All-Stars 1.

Southern Association
Birmingham 6, Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 1.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
Scranton 3, Elmira 0.
Williamsport 3, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Beaumont 5, San Antonio 4 (10 inns.).
Shreveport 4, Houston 1.
Dallas 9, Oklahoma City 8.
Fort Worth 12, Tulsa 4.

Crabtree Back to Wings

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Estel Crabtree, pinch-hitting outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals and idol of the Rochester fans when he played with the Rochester Red Wings, will return here to manage the Cardinals-controlled club, President Oliver French has announced.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats on Wisconsin Ave. (Gate ...) and at Braves Field ...

Labor Chiefs, Long in Feud, Shake Hands

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—John L. Lewis and Philip Murray, reported estranged, met face to face for the first time in months yesterday and observed all the amenities of polite company as the policy committee of the United Mine Workers convened without untoward incident.

Although neither the miners' chieftain nor their Vice-President would personally confirm what happened behind the closed doors, competent observers said Mr. Lewis offered Mr. Murray the floor and Mr. Murray, accepting, rose and extended his hand. Mr. Lewis took it and there was a rising applause. Mr. Murray, it was further reported, complimented Mr. Lewis in his speech for his "distinguished leadership."

Mr. Lewis, delivering the opening address, described himself as a "one-union man" since November, 1940, when he yielded the presidency of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to Mr. Murray. He had pledged himself to resign if Wendell Willkie was not elected President. Mr. Lewis was understood to have added that the miners' union had no place for cliques or divisions caused or inspired by anyone's ambitions Some individuals, some unions, and some nations cannot stand success, he was reported to have told the meeting.

The miners' President said the union had reached the peak and intended to remain there. Saying he had been devoting himself exclusively to the one union, Mr. Lewis stated that he had made no public utterance this year, except for his proposal last January for a resumption of peace efforts with the American Federation of Labor. It was Mr. Murray's cool reception to that suggestion which had estranged them.

Mr. Lewis called on Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy for a report, then was understood to have asked Mr. Murray, sitting at his side, whether he cared to address the meeting. After the exchange of greetings, Mr. Murray told the miners he had not been able to be a one-union man and that as C. I. O. President he had been forced to take a position on many questions and in many affairs.

Honors in Malta Fighting Given American Pilots

CAIRO, May 26 (AP)—Pilot Officers James Eldridge Peck of Calexico, Calif., and Reade F. Tilley, Jr., of Clearwater, Fla., United States fighter pilots with the Royal Air Force, have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for their share in recent air battles over Malta.

They were said to be the first Americans to get the DFC for gallantry in the Malta action.

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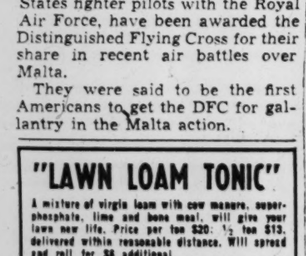

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He's Big Chief Great Bear Now

J. W. Caldwell Gets New Title

Chief Deerfoot, an authentic chief of the Cherokees, is shown making Mr. Caldwell, President of the Taft Highway Association, a "blood brother to the red man."

Old Indian Trails Followed Closely by Taft Highway

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Chattanoogans, Inc., an organization which publicizes the vacation region around the Great Lakes of the South, comes word of an interesting ceremony which recently took place at the convention of the Taft Highway Association in Chattanooga, Tenn.

At the meeting, J. W. Caldwell, President of this Florida to Canada artery of travel, emerged with the title of Big Chief Great Bear. The highway, which most travelers had not realized followed closely a series of connected Indian war trails, was "ceded" to the white man and consecrated to the "closer union of the peoples of North America" for the value of "its military service in defense of freedom."

It is not entirely coincidence that this modern thoroughfare that stretches from the Everglades to the Great Lakes should have followed this established route. What engineers have approved for routing the Indians knew by instinct or, at least, through long familiarity with this vast terrain. Sheltered, direct, strategically effective, the Indian trails pushed north from the Seminole area, then the Cherokee country that had its base at the foot of Lookout Mountain. It was this north-south trail which linked the major Indian nations and was used as a line of communication for a last dramatic and ineffective stand before the tribes gave ground and were driven across the Mississippi.

From the midway hub at Chattanooga the original trail pushed south through Georgia and along the western coast of Florida to lose itself in a web of local communications. From Chattanooga north the trail turned west along a beaten course through the Cumberland Mountains that was later to be known as the Cherokee "trail of tears." Turning north along this beautiful plateau to a point near the present site of Danville, Ky., this Cherokee artery of travel pierced the wild Comanche settlements and served as an important link with the Wyandotte country just north of Cincinnati.

From this point the course continued directly north through the settlements of the Assiniboines, the Pontiacs, and the Blackfoot. Its terminus pierced the land of the Cherokee that inhabited the Great Lake country.

For the length of this route there are still innumerable visible markings and the buried ruins of Indian villages with the mounded graves that preserve the silent story of their superstitions and their ways of life.

Flowers Nearing Peak

Acres upon acres of sweet peas, larkspur, zinnias, and forget-me-nots are nearing their peak of blossoming on the great flower seed farms in the Lompoc and Santa Maria valleys of Southern California. These two valleys now supply most of the world's commercial flower seed. Most of the year some of their fields are abloom, but they are at their best in the spring, when the Lompoc flower show is held on June 6 and 7. Vacationists taking walks and rides through the countryside find acres of sweet peas bordering the road, then a solid five acres of stocks in colors of waxy white, purple, red, and pink. A bright acre of petunias is flanked by strips of candytuft and marigolds. Long rows of shirley poppies and marigold stretch into the distance. Off across the fields a bright patch of orange breaks out, and streaks of red, gold, and blue melt into a rainbow below a backdrop of sun-splashed foothills.

Ample Gasoline

Vacationists from nonrestricted territory may obtain ample gasoline for their visit to western North Carolina, where distances are short from unrationed gasoline stations. With tanks filled at unrationed pumps on the western border, they may obtain a ration card at the first county seat upon entering the Western North Carolina mountain vacationland that will entitle them to purchase 21 gallons additional within the State, or more than enough for a vacation sojourn in resorts of the famed Great Smoky Mountains and Pisgah and Nantahala National Forest country and to get them back to unrationed territory. The ration certificates are obtained upon presentation of registration certificate—that has not been previously used for this purpose—to any county rationing board, which usually have offices in courthouses.

Chinese Gives Vase To Mrs. Doolittle

QUINCY, Ill., May 26 (AP)—Mrs. James H. Doolittle will soon have a fine Chinese vase as a memento of her husband's air attack upon Tokyo.

Sam Wong, a Chinese restaurant owner, originally offered the vase or $1,000, its equivalent in cash, to the first American aviator who dropped a bomb on the Japanese city. When he learned that Army regulations forbid soldiers to accept prizes, Mr. Wong proffered the vase to the wife of the Brigadier General who led the raid.

Mr. Wong has just received a letter from Maj. Sherman B. Attick of the Air Corps stating that Mrs. Doolittle "will graciously accept your gift." Mr. Wong promptly made plans to ship the vase, which stands 30 inches high and weighs 30 pounds, to Mrs. Doolittle in Washington.

Blackout Smoker Jailed

DETROIT, May 26 (AP)—For smoking a cigarette during last night's blackout in Detroit, Dominic Lofrese was sentenced by Recorder's Judge George Murphy to serve 60 days in the House of Correction. He pleaded guilty to violating the city's blackout ordinance.

Travel

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Bennett Adds Counties To His Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FALLSBURG, N. Y., May 26—John J. Bennett, Jr., New York State Attorney General and leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor to succeed Herbert H. Lehman, today has added two more up-state counties to his following with the announcement of his indorsement by the Democratic organizations in Lewis and Sullivan counties. This was seen by political commentators as appreciatively increasing Mr. Bennett's lead for head of the Democratic State ticket next November.

The drive is now on to bring the big counties of New York City, where the Democrats pile up their big vote, into the Bennett corral. These are New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Richmond. Kings, which has the largest vote, is Mr. Bennett's home county and is believed safe for him. Queens and Richmond are expected to follow the Kings lead; Manhattan to go the way of what looks like that of the winner, and Bronx, bossed by Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, to follow the White House nod. There is, however, disagreement among the politically wise whether Mr. Flynn will be in the Democratic National Chairmanship when election day rolls around, since reports are that he may resign.

The Bennett campaign is being directed chiefly toward restoring harmony in the party. This featured an address by Mr. Bennett here last night, when he scored "petty sniping" and "political maneuvers" against the Roosevelt Administration. He declared that the job ahead of the Democrats was to prove that democracy can function as well in war as in peace.

"We cannot win this war as labor, as capital, as agriculture," he declared. "We cannot crush the enemy as Democrats or Republicans. We cannot win if we are separated by religious bias or racial hatred. We cannot win by petty sniping at the war effort."

The resolution indorsing Mr. Bennett for Governor was offered by Dr. Victor Bourke and was seconded by William Deckelman, District Attorney of Lewis county, and the Chairman of the Democratic committees of Columbia and Delaware counties.

Brotherhood Basis Called World Hope

MILWAUKEE, May 26 (AP)—A new world built on fundamentals of Christian brotherhood taught by Christ Jesus is the "only kind of a world that will prevent a repetition of the present universal agony," Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, asserted today.

Recounting scenes of suffering he had seen at Bataan and Corregidor, Mr Sayre, in an address prepared for the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, asked "is all that to be in vain?"

Mr. Sayre said a world based upon human brotherhood would mean solving mass unemployment, removing from workers' minds "the haunting fear" of sickness and old age and recognition of the dependence of each national racial group upon every other.

The Axis nations do not believe in human brotherhood, Mr. Sayre said. "They are fighting to establish themselves as master races of the world in order to enslave and exploit all other peoples."

Hawaiians Forgoing Two Coming Holidays

HONOLULU, May 26 (AP)—Because of the war Hawaiians will forgo celebration of Memorial Day, May 30, and Kamehameha Day, June 11, this year by order of Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter.

The Civilian Governor proclaimed the suspension at the request of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor of the islands since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

[Kamehameha Day has been celebrated in Hawaii each year since 1871, in memory of Kamehameha I, founder of the Hawaiian Kingdom. It was first proclaimed by Kamehameha V, grandson of the honored monarch.]

The Military Governor's office said the proclamation was requested because "general holidays are detrimental to the Hawaii war effort" and authorities believed work should go on without interruption. The danger of traffic congestion during celebrations also was emphasized.

Private Vessels Barred From Sandy Hook Area

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—A restricted area from which private vessels of every description are barred has been established around Sandy Hook, N. J., where Fort Hancock is located, Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, Commandant of the Third Naval District, announced.

The order will be enforced by the Army and the Navy and violators may be fired upon without warning, Admiral Marquart said. The only exception to the order is that private vessels having business with the Army may, by permission of proper Army authority, be allowed to visit the docks located on the western shore of Sandy Hook or to anchor temporarily in the vicinity of these docks.

Gourds, Useful and Decorative

For a fascinating hobby, grow gourds. What fun a handful of mixed seeds holds for you! And they can be grown in odd corners—to cover fences, old walls or other spots that wouldn't be used for anything else. The vines grow rampantly, however, so allow them plenty of room.

Plant the seeds in open ground in the spring, in full sun, when all danger from frost has passed. The soil should be moist and fairly rich. You will note that the seeds vary greatly in size, but a safe rule is to plant them twice the depth of the seed.

After the little plants are well started, keep them growing fast with a scant application of a well-balanced commercial fertilizer—5-8-7, for instance—about every 10 days. If over-fertilized the vines will run to foliage instead of fruit. And be sure that they don't dry out while growing. Later, however, when the fruit starts to ripen, both water and fertilizer should be withheld.

If these few simple rules are observed, gourd-growing is easy and success is bound to follow. But there is one precaution to be heeded: when you spray the squashes for borer or Mexican beetle, give the gourds a spraying, too; and if the season is unusually wet, dust the vines with sulphur to prevent blight. It might be well, also, to remove some of the leaves, for gourds need air while growing.

Two Principal Kinds

What kinds to plant? The two great gourd divisions are Lagenaria and Cucurbita. Lagenaria has white flowers and blooms at night. The fruit is green and will last indefinitely after drying. It is from these gourds that bowls, candlesticks, baskets, dippers, bird houses and other useful articles are made. The fruit of Cucurbita, on the other hand, is wholly ornamental. Their flowers are yellow, and they open in the daytime. These gourds are much smaller, of odd shape and brightly colored for the most part. Some varieties in this class are: Turk's Turban, Crown of Thorns, Warted, the egg, pear, apple, etc. For a complete list, consult a good seed catalogue.

These fruits should be picked when fully mature. If left long in the sun, the gay colors are apt to fade. When ready for harvesting, the stems will have turned brownish, and the tendrils will have begun to shrivel, while the rind should be hard enough to resist pressure of the thumb. Choose a dry, clear day, before a frost, using sharp pruning shears or a sharp knife. Leave a fairly long stem and handle the fruit carefully so as not to mar it.

After gathering, place in a cool, dry place for about ten days, then cover with a thin coat of white shellac, or rub on a bit of floor wax which gives a natural finish and a fine polish. After applying the latter, wait an hour or so before rubbing. The process should be repeated whenever the gourds are re-arranged during the winter months. The foregoing directions apply only to the small ornamental varieties.

Harvesting the Lagenaria

The fruit of the Lagenaria should not be gathered until after a light frost; and they will not be quite dry for several months. When ready to harvest, both fruit and stem will have turned a light brown.

Cut the stems long and hang in a warm, dry, well ventilated place—on a line preferably. Turn around frequently and wipe off any fungi which may appear, with a cloth dipped in sulpho-napthol. When thoroughly dry, the fruits will be light in weight, and the seeds will rattle. Now they are ready to be carved into whatever you wish.

Here are a few of the many varieties available: Peruvian, canteen; Peruvian, long-handle dipper; African, horned cucumber; African, calabash; Mexican, ox hart; Mexican, spoon, sugar trough and Hercules club. Incidentally, the last-named grows from two to three feet long.

The Cucurbita or small varieties make delightful winter decoration in the home. In arranging them remember that the plain, green gourds have the same value as green leaves to an arrangement of flowers. The gourds may be heaped on a tray, in a basket, pottery or wooden bowl or compote. Whatever the container, it should be of neutral tone, since the gourds themselves supply sufficient color.

Ethel M. Eaton,
A Tuesday Feature.

Work Plus Play: Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

Bomber making has its lighter side. At Douglas Aircraft Company, for instance, the old saying that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy (and, doubtless too, a dull girl of Jill) finds its wisdom fulfilled in countless recreational projects participated in by thousands of employees. Anybody who knows the seriousness with which the sober tasks at hand are being accomplished in this and similar industrial plants knows the typical American disposition to do hard work with a bit of fun tucked in is proving its effectiveness.

Douglas boasts, for instance, the largest industrial basketball league in the United States. During the recent season, hundreds of company men took part in games played in the gym of Santa Monica Junior College and at the Santa Monica Athletic Club. And more hundreds turned out to watch the games.

The Douglas Athletic Club sponsored a golf tournament for employees early in the spring in which nearly 200 played. That made it one of the largest tournaments of its kind ever held in Southern California.

Soccer teams, tennis teams, softball teams, and a riding club give scope to various sorts of prowess among men and women otherwise hard at work defending Uncle Sam through speeded-up production of aircraft. Some participants are also notables in the larger outside sports world. For instance, an Olympic swimming champion who holds around 20 American records is working in the El Segundo Plant, and some aquatic employees over there are dreaming about what they could do with a swimming team and this man for a member!

A small group of Douglas people comprise an Art Club, but their meetings get about as much attention in the employees' magazine as do sports. Their number includes professional artists of national fame, one of whom often delights large audiences of workers by painting a picture in something like six minutes right before their eyes. It is reported that one such picture, painted upside down, got country-wide attention.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Chino's Draft Card Returned to Board

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Robert A. Chino, American-born Japanese, admitted in Federal Court, through his attorney, that he had refused to carry his Selective Service registration card but said he returned the card to his local draft board as a "protest" against the board's treatment of him.

Mr. Chino's attorney, Francis Heisler, told Judge William H. Holly that his client wished to change his plea from innocent to nolo contendere on a charge of violating the draft law. Judge Holly set June 22 for hearing.

Mr. Chino was ejected from Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe's courtroom May 12 during the trial of Lauren Wispe, who was sentenced to three years for draft dodging.

In the courtroom was Miss Georgia Lloyd who furnished Mr. Chino's $5,000 bond. She also drew Judge Igoe's denouncement at the time of Mr. Wispe's trial when she admitted she was "interested" in a number of draft evasion cases.

'Just Let Them Come,' Says British Barrister

ST. LOUIS, May 26 (AP)—Sir Norman Birkett, British barrister, said "just let them come" was the attitude of the British people toward any threat of a German invasion. "We are ready for them," he asserted in an interview.

"That was not the case a year ago. When we lacked the necessary airplanes, tanks and supplies there was some apprehension about the threat of invasion. But now we have the trained men and materials. There are two million men in the home guard and their audacious spirit is a wonderful thing."

Trucking Group Gets ODT Request

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Operators and unions in the motor trucking industry were requested yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, to meet quickly to formulate plans for coping with unemployment resulting from ODT transportation restrictions.

Mr. Eastman said compliance with four ODT orders which go into effect June 1 "might entail some dislocation of employment."

He asked the industry and representatives of drivers and other unions to work out plans "to distribute fairly any hardships" caused by the curtailment.

The orders call for sharp reductions in mileage, elimination of less-than-capacity loads and elimination of special deliveries, callbacks, and all but one delivery to the same person on the same day.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cites Graduates' Duties

CHESTERTOWN, Md., May 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told Washington College graduates yesterday that they were entering a new world in which it was more important than ever that they meet the responsibility that goes with the privileges of higher education.

Mrs. Roosevelt received a Doctor of Laws degree—the first honorary degree ever awarded by Washington College to a woman.

She said a new world was now being shaped and that women "probably will be asked to do a greater variety of things than they have been called upon to do since the days of the Pilgrim mothers.

Novelist Sophie Kerr received an honorary Doctor of Literature degree.

'Penn' Announces June 2 Honor Degrees

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania announced it will confer these honorary degrees at Commencement exercises, June 2.

Doctor of Sacred Theology—Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Dr. Rex S. Clements, President of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Doctor of Laws—Dr. Katherine E. McBride, President-elect of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Edward K. Rand, professor of Latin, Harvard University; Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of Carnegie Institute, Washington.

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The Home Forum

Leaflets of Grass

MEMORIES FLEW from my lawn-mower in a steady green stream.

My boyhood resounded with the chirring of the lawn-mower. Grass, in those earlier days of short pants and long thoughts, grew with a persistence and speed you could hardly duplicate in a tropic jungle today. Its lushness always managed to culminate on a Saturday. To hear my parents talk, and one couldn't escape this, the grass, unless cut that very day, would swallow up the house, the neighbors would shun us, and my character would practically fall apart. "And don't forget to trim around the fence."

That fence! And the bushes! And the trees! In that blissful era, when no one had ever heard of world wars or tanks, our lawn was the perfect tank-trap. So a lawn-mower, as can be imagined, had no show at all in the maze of trees and copse-beds and obstacles like the fence. The lawn had its great open spaces, to be sure. They could consume a bright morning. But the trimming! The hands-and-knees work! The always-one-place-more!

* * *

Grass is supposed to be the humblest herb that grows. The demureness of its nature is taken for granted. But it is not these characteristics that have enabled it to cover the face of the earth. By the time I was thirteen, I knew a lot more about grass than that. Meek? It laughed in my face. It never surrendered. It carried on guerrilla warfare in places awkward to reach, especially along the base of the house, impossible to slay with the sickle and tedious to destroy blade by blade.

I was still too young to question the sanity of the human race at large, but I rebelled at the adult sort of enterprise which took great pains to make grass grow and then took even greater pains to arrest its growing. The whole thing seemed exceptionally silly. If grass two inches high was as beautiful as its admirers said, why wasn't it twice as beautiful at four inches, and incredibly lovely at eight? If anyone had told me then that some day I should enjoy lawn-mowing, that I should actually *look forward* to pushing Nicholas Pumble's mower around a lawn even more intricate than ours, I shouldn't even have bothered to listen. I had heard a good deal of adult nonsense already, especially about the virtues of early retiring and early rising, and was in no mood for such predictions.

* * *

Yet now, on this late May afternoon, with the violets massed in pools of solid blue, with the birds riding the beams to earth or poking about in the dark recesses of the Norway spruces, I wondered if anything more satisfying than this homely occupation had ever been invented. I wondered what genius had first exclaimed: "Let's have a lawn!" Was it Abraham or Sarah who had observed how evenly the sheep had cropped the grass in front of their tents, and had instructed their children to see that it was kept so? What contrivances for shearing the lawn bridged the gap between sheep and the modern lawn-mower? As I said, thoughts flew from my mower in a verdant shower.

Nicholas's lawn was entrancingly wild. Great clumps of Norway spruces made islands of dark mystery in the still green sea. The old stone homestead, like a winter castle in a moat of flowers, was as calm and permanent as the sky. Wherever one looked, beauty was already there. If I stopped mowing at one corner, I peered through the orchard and over the valley to the mountains. At another corner, I could smell the warmth of the fields. From another I could see the slope and summit of Clouds Cobble. All people's work, I thought, should be so situated that, when they looked up, they should see beauty in some shape or guise. Should not only see, but be able to name it. Still thinking of my boyhood, I realized that the naming of beauty had made all the difference. For every bird, every tree, every flower and weed, for every star I could name, I had added a friend. The wealth of comfort, so acquired, was unimaginable by those to whom creation was largely an anonymous blur.

* * *

It pleased me, while engaged in reducing the large tract in front of the porch, to determine further why mowing now was a solace while, forty years before, it had been servitude. Was the matter of choice the whole answer? Or was it because the boy had not sufficiently learned that service, however slight, was happiness? Or was it simply the tempo of time? For the boy, living was to spring at some delight like a tiger. Now living was the delight and best realized while ruminating in a lair. The mower then had restricted my freedom, now it liberated me. Its song instigated song, freed it. Already its ordered rhythm had given me these words:

On my way to the post office
A Scottie dog came out to speak to me,
Without speaking, of course,
And I thought of a poem—
Never say "No" to love.

While waiting at the wicket
A little girl put her hand in my hand.
She had not seen me before,
And I thought again of my poem—
Never say "No" to love.

On my way home from the post office
Where I had not found the letter
Which would have kept us friends,
I knew I should write this poem—
Never say "No" to love.

* * *

I had to smile at its naïveté. It was not the sort of thing I could run in to Nicholas with and say: "Listen to this!" As poetry, it was what the ancients might have called a reduction to simplicity. Yet it was something to take into the house with me after the mowing was done, a kind of souvenir of the afternoon's happy contentment. I could never be grateful enough for my lot, for the guidance which had led me into the sort of occupation I had. Occupations, I saw now, were separated into two classes: those that allowed the springing-up of poems, such as mowing, milking, hoeing, darning, paring potatoes, picking berries, fishing, and just being a poet; and those that didn't, such as banking, floor-walking, radio-announcing, and running a concentration camp.

* * *

As my thought took this turn, I saw Nicholas come out of the back door with the milk-pail in his hand. He set it down and started to saunter toward me. I knew he was coming to talk. The milking could wait a bit, just as the mowing could wait, and I had another illumination on the subject of work. There was something wrong about it, if you couldn't stop to compare notes on the universe with your best friend. I stopped in anticipation. I was ready to go so far as to say that work was a violation of the moral code, the moment it became work. I knew Nicholas would agree, though it would likely take some time to bring the world over to our side. The world was bent on toiling. The first question it would ask us would be what we intended to do with all the necessary occupations, the awful routines, the coal-mining and the garbage-collecting.

I would have to consult Nicholas about this, but it seemed to me that there were a couple of ways out. Society could go on inventing gadgets to do the chores, and robots to supervise the gadgets, and so have its complicated life and its leisure, too. Or society could pare away the myriad superfluities that were driving it mad and achieve an intelligent simplicity—

At that moment, Nicholas arrived.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COLUMBUS CIRCLE—NEW YORK CITY": *A Painting by Colin Campbell Cooper*

ATMOSPHERE, both in the treatment of light and shade and in the more general suggestion of a typical American city, is the most important element in this painting of "Columbus Circle" by Colin Campbell Cooper. It was painted between 1910 and 1920, and shows the marked influence of the great French impressionist, Claude Monet, in the blonde tonalities and in the shimmering effect of light. The artist has been particularly adept in reproducing the pale, watery sunlight, which is struggling to break through the clouds after a late afternoon shower. The pools of water in the streets reflect its luminous glow, contributing to the golden haze of the picture. Accents of blue and a stronger yellow are provided by the buses and streetcar. The vertical lines of the tall buildings and monument, which are contrasted to the small figures of pedestrians, give the composition a solid structure, and at the same time create the elusive atmosphere of a large city on a busy afternoon.

Blossoming Pear at Night

How strange to come upon this street
to a tall tower of white on the blackness!
Dimly, serenely, it shines there in front of me
as if lighting the way, as if it were a torch
raised out of the dark cover of the earth.

D. S.

Moral Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COURAGE, states a dictionary, is "that quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness." Is it not obvious that this quality is of prime importance in the present hour, and should we not seek prayerfully to manifest it? The individual who desires to be courageous should strive to understand the life and teachings of Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar of the dominion which belongs to the man of God's creating. Surely he possessed and manifested courage born of spiritual understanding in his triumphal overcoming of all material belief in sin, disease, and death.

The teachings of the Master, when understood, lead to the recognition of Christian Science as being the Science of Life, which underlies all his words and works. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives to the world the elucidation of her discovery. As this book is studied, together with the Bible, the student receives much wise, strengthening counsel and spiritual enlightenment. It is seen that God is Mind, divine Principle, Love, the only cause, and that man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is God's idea, eternally expressing or reflecting the glorious qualities of Mind, such as purity, happiness, intelligence, ability, strength, love.

As one understands and accepts the truth of being, one gains an increasing sense of courage in dealing rightly with any situation that may present itself, utilizing the God-given ability to stand firmly, unflinchingly, victoriously, for all that is noble and true; and one's joy and strength in so doing are limitless. In the present world upheaval the challenge to righteous living will be met squarely by all those who are willing to rise to the needed heights of earnest, prayerful endeavor.

As men struggle to free themselves from the warring elements of false belief, it is seen that moral courage, born of the prayer that acknowledges God's ever-presence, can withstand aggression, however ruthless, which is but mere animal courage, animated by the false belief of life and happiness in matter.

In Psalms (27:14) we read, "Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord." Let us accept and obey this loving advice. Only the consciousness of God with us, which the understanding of Christian Science gives, supplies the requisite courage, strength, and power. How boastful and fleeting is mere animal courage! How quietly assured and spiritually alert is moral courage!

At this period, material armaments are needed in order to deal with the world situation successfully. However, let us not forget the prayer of Elisha, when his servant was fearful upon seeing themselves surrounded by a formidable enemy. Elisha prayed (II Kings 6:17), "Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see." And we read that "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Thus victory and protection were already at hand; all that was needed was spiritual vision to give the doubting servant confidence and assurance. And afterward the enemy was defeated.

The enemy of good would have men forget to pray and trust in God for deliverance. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 224), "No power can withstand divine Love." May those of us who stand with divine Principle exemplify that unity of blessedness and bravery which maintains a Christian attitude of forgiveness, compassion, and good will towards those who ignorantly oppose Truth, and therefore oppose their own good. Indeed, such a testing time as is now being faced can result in victory only as spiritual qualities are placed vigorously in the forefront of our every thought, word, and deed.

It is important to distinguish between moral courage, the true quality, and animal courage, the counterfeit. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 327): "Moral courage is requisite to meet the wrong and to proclaim the right. But how shall we reform the man who has more animal than moral courage, and who has not the true idea of good? Through human consciousness, convince the mortal of his mistake in seeking material means for gaining happiness. Reason is the most active human faculty." As Christian Scientists live happily the truth they love, they are justified in reasoning with their fellow beings that happiness is spiritual, not material. As men become conscious that God and His idea is the only reality, moral courage is bound to prevail and all nations will awaken to the peace and joy of true blessedness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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More warm and real. The glades of Fontainebleau
Are tapestried with this year's shadowy green;
Millet's fields lie garnered and serene,
Misty with spring, the woodlands of Corot.
How tranquil are the villages across
The summer fields—these simple pastorals
That are secure from change and time's caprice!
Compassionate light, and strangely luminous,
Flows downward like a blessing—on these walls
The heart of France is lovely and at peace.

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Bulwarked Against the Intruding Eye

IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES my father and mother went to England and settled in the ancient borough of Chippenham, in Wiltshire. "Chipp'n'um," as it is locally known, is a clustered, piled-up old town, gray with age, through which wanders a River Avon, not Shakspere's, but the southernmost of those three streams of like name which England perplexingly owns. This Avon might appear eventless enough to us now, no wider than some of our lavish American brooks, but in our childhood it was the river of rivers. It was spanned by a solemn and beautiful old bridge of many arches, over which one passed into the very middle of the town—High Street, where stood the town hall and the cheese market and many small-windowed and unassuming shops, all of them low, aged, and reposeful of mien. Small, solidly built streets curved here and there; between two of them ran a tiny arcade. Everything was charmingly crooked. We possessed, to be sure, no town wall, but our railway embankment was quite as satisfying, suggesting to our awed imaginations fortifications untold. . . .

During these first years in Chippenham we lived in a gloomy old gray-stone house on the Langley Road, surrounded by walls deep in ancient ivy. Behind the house was a long, damp, dark garden,—it so often rained in that garden!—with a thatched summer-house at the end, and more high walls smothered in ivy. These walls were another of my father's annoyances in England. They were everywhere, around everything. Their expression was somewhat grim on the blank outer side; but within, what flowers, what hospitable lawns, what tea in the garden! . . .

We heard "of a sudden," as things happen in childhood, that we were no longer to live in the gloomy house on Langley Road, but on Rowden Hill, a glorified eminence outside the outer edge of Chippenham. Fine old estates bordered this gently ascending road, and one day, presto! our wagonette turned proprietarily in at the tall gates of one of them, and we found that we belonged there. The servants were at the door to greet us. Our new home was of cream-colored stone, very bright and sunny, with all the accessories of lawns, gardens, greenhouses, stables, and paddocks indispensable to an English country house.

Its grounds were arranged in the usual protective order: a high stone wall bounding them, trees within the wall, shrubbery against the trees, and flower-beds against the shrubbery. Thus were we bulwarked against the intruding eye. Well defended as our new abode ostensibly was, however, on one of its sides, for a short distance, it was protected only by a hedge, and, oddly enough, this omission seriously annoyed my hitherto wall-decrying father. We had been walled in now for so long that any gap in the usual fortified aspect of English grounds worried him. It was as if one were in complete armor except, say, for a sleeve. That would never do. The hedge was removed, and soon another six-foot wall, with a broad coping on its top, added itself to the neighboring assortment.—From "Lambs in March and Other Essays," by ANNE BOSWORTH GREEN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Whistled Song

A whistled melody upon the air
Is more than careless vagrancy of sound;
It is the mood of minutes, made to share
Their will in meanings casual or profound.

It boasts no finished art of breadth and scope,
But life lies hidden there and heeds the swell
Of ageless rhythms, laughter, love and hope
And tears beneath the bravery of farewell.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

Le Courage moral

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

D'APRÈS LE DICTIONNAIRE, le courage est "la disposition d'âme qui permet de faire face aux dangers et aux difficultés avec assurance." Comme cette qualité est évidemment très importante à l'heure actuelle, ne devrions-nous pas chercher à la manifester, en en faisant un sujet de prière? Celui qui veut être courageux devrait tâcher de comprendre la vie et les enseignements du Christ Jésus, du grand Modèle, illustrant la maîtrise dont jouit l'homme créé par Dieu. Certes il possédait et manifestait un courage ayant sa source dans la compréhension spirituelle, car il put triompher de toutes les croyances matérielles au péché, à la maladie, à la mort.

Si l'on en saisit la portée, les enseignements du Maître préparent le disciple à reconnaître que la Science Chrétienne est la Science de la Vie dont s'inspiraient toutes les paroles et les œuvres de Jésus. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy donne au monde l'élucidation de sa découverte. Étudier ce livre ainsi que la Bible, c'est recevoir beaucoup de lumières spirituelles et de précieuses instructions qui nous fortifient. On voit que Dieu est Entendement, divin Principe, Amour, la seule cause, et que l'homme est Son image ou Sa ressemblance. Donc l'homme est l'idée de Dieu; il exprime ou reflète à jamais les glorieuses qualités de l'Entendement — la pureté, le bonheur, l'intelligence, le talent, la force et l'amour.

A mesure qu'il comprend et qu'il accepte la vérité de l'être, le disciple obtient le courage nécessaire pour faire face à n'importe quelle situation; mettant à profit les dons de Dieu, il prend la défense de toutes les choses nobles et vraies; il maintient fermement cette attitude jusqu'à la victoire, avec une joie et des forces sans cesse renouvelées. Dans les secousses qui bouleversent actuellement le monde, tous ceux qui sont prêts à s'élever jusqu'aux cimes de la prière et des efforts sérieux pourront triompher de l'erreur et réduire au silence le défi qu'elle porte à la justice.

Quand les hommes luttent pour s'affranchir de la fausse croyance et de ses éléments hostiles, on voit que le courage moral, nourri par la prière qui reconnaît la présence constante de Dieu, peut résister même à la plus brutale agression; en effet, celle-ci n'est que du courage animal, stimulé par la fausse croyance d'après quoi la vie et le bonheur seraient dans la matière.

Nous lisons dans les psaumes (Ps. 27:14): "Mets ton espoir en l'Éternel! Demeure ferme; que ton cœur se fortifie. Oui, mets ton espoir en l'Éternel!" Acceptons et suivons ce conseil plein d'amour. Le courage, la force, le pouvoir nécessaires, ne s'obtiennent que par le sentiment de la présence divine; et c'est ce que nous donne la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne. Le courage animal se vante, mais il ne dure pas. Quant au courage moral, quelle assurance, quel calme, quelle vigilance spirituelle le caractérisent!

A notre époque, il faut encore des armements matériels pour régler la situation internationale. Toutefois, n'oublions pas la prière d'Élisée lorsque son serviteur exprima de la crainte en voyant la ville cernée par une troupe formidable. Élisée fit cette prière (II Rois 6:17): "O Éternel, daigne ouvrir les yeux de mon serviteur, afin qu'il puisse voir!" La Bible rapporte que "l'Éternel ouvrit les yeux du serviteur, et celui-ci vit que la montagne était pleine de chevaux et de chars de feu tout autour d'Élisée." La victoire et la protection étaient donc déjà proches; tout ce qu'il fallait, c'était la vision spirituelle, pour donner au serviteur inquiet la confiance et l'assurance. Par la suite, les plans de l'ennemi furent déjoués.

Il importe de distinguer le courage moral — la qualité véritable — d'avec sa contrefaçon, le courage animal. L'ennemi du bien voudrait que les hommes oublient de prier et de mettre leur confiance en Dieu, leur libérateur. Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 224): "Aucune puissance ne peut résister à l'Amour divin." Ceux d'entre nous qui se rangent sous la bannière du Principe divin puissent-ils exprimer à la fois la bonté et la bravoure! Envers les hommes qui dans leur ignorance s'opposent à la Vérité, — donc à leur propre intérêt, — puissions-nous toujours avoir l'attitude chrétienne du pardon, de la compassion, de la bienveillance! Les heures d'épreuves par lesquelles nous passons ne peuvent vraiment conduire à la victoire que si les qualités spirituelles sont mises au premier plan et pratiquées avec vigueur dans nos pensées, nos paroles et nos actes.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 327): "Le courage moral est nécessaire pour combattre le mal et proclamer le bien. Mais comment réformer l'homme dont le courage est plus animal que moral, et qui n'a pas la véritable idée du bien? Par la conscience humaine, convainquez le mortel de l'erreur qu'il commet en cherchant des moyens matériels pour atteindre au bonheur. La raison est la faculté humaine la plus active." Quand les Scientistes Chrétiens vivent avec joie la vérité qu'ils aiment, ils ont le droit de dire à leurs semblables que le bonheur est non pas matériel mais spirituel. Dans la mesure où les hommes comprennent que Dieu et Son idée représente la seule réalité, le courage moral ne peut manquer de prévaloir; et pour finir tous les peuples s'éveilleront à la paix, à la joie, à la félicité de l'être réel.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Perkins and Wallace, Men of Practical Vision ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Milo Perkins, the man who invented the stamp plan for farm surpluses, who is now head of the mysterious Board of Economic Warfare, gave his views on what we are fighting for in a commencement address at Swarthmore College yesterday. The speech should be read in the light of what Vice-President Wallace said in his now famous New York speech on the "People's Revolution." Mr. Perkins and Mr. Wallace make one of the most significant teams in Washington. They have been working together since early in 1935. Mr. Perkins is one of the most interesting and important men in Washington. His influence is growing.

Mr. Perkins is a supersalesman with social consciousness and an evangelical glow. Consider his record. He earned his first money as a delivery boy on a newspaper route in Wisconsin and spent his first money on grand opera records. His father never succeeded in making much out of an inherited ranch in Texas and Mr. Perkins missed college and got his start as a salesman. It was a wholesale grocery company and the young man sold burlap bags on the side.

The time was 1917. The war caused a bag shortage and when it ended the young Mr. Perkins was earning $100 a day. At 23 he was sales manager of the bag company, and three years later he had founded his own company and was running his own business at a good profit.

Wanted America to Wake Up

He squeaked through the great depression and in 1934 was affluent again earning $20,000 a year, while his bag company was coining money. He dropped it all, however, for a $5,600 job with Mr. Wallace in the Department of Agriculture after writing a private letter to the Secretary declaring:

"From childhood I have wanted to live in a world so that I could lift it, and leave it happier because I had worked in it . . . what abilities I have lie in the direction of being able to influence other people, and I intend using them to help America wake up."

With a background like that you might suspect that self-confident Mr. Perkins was a passing meteor, destined to flash in and out of public gaze. The question practical men would ask would be whether this young man had his feet on the ground. Mr. Perkins seems to have given a partial answer to that anyway.

His stamp plan was a practical success. It was not only applauded by the poor people who got extra food and clothing out of it, but it was applauded by the corner grocery storekeeper commissioned to carry through the transaction. It was one of the most smoothly working schemes the New Deal ever concocted.

Today Mr. Perkins is head of BEW—the Board of Economic Warfare. Vice-President Wallace is chairman of the board's governing committee. Again the two men are teamed up. And yesterday's speech of Perkins sounds like a sequel or implementation of the earlier speech of Wallace on war aims.

Chary of Obscure Phrases

Mr. Perkins is rather chary of words like "idealism," "freedom," "democracy" and the like, though their meaning is implicit in what he says. He has the economic approach. The world has now reached the stage, he says, where for the first time in man's long history he can, if he wants to, produce enough goods to keep him comfortably fed and clothed. The machinery and tools for mass production are there. Before the war the machinery and tools were available but there was something wrong in the distributing process. Mass production was there but mass consumption did not take place in a sufficient degree to keep things running. Hence, says Mr. Perkins, the war.

It may seem a long jump between such economic difficulties and the present cataclysm but that is where Mr. Perkins' reasoning leads him. He goes farther than that. He attacks the "neat little compartments labeled prewar, war and postwar" and declares that they are all one and the same thing. "This is a single and continuous struggle to achieve one goal. Complete victory will not be won until there is a full and increasing use of the world's resources to lift living standards from one end of this planet to the other. The twentieth century is the time set apart for the winning of this total triumph. Humanity is not going back to the wolf stage."

Bottleneck of Distribution

By this Mr. Perkins appears to mean that full production, full employment, an all-out mass-production economy is the essential goal of the war effort. It keys in with the Wallace theory of a "people's revolution" because it implies that changes are needed at home as well as abroad.

"Men lost their battle to avoid this war. It was lost primarily because the world was unable to distribute what it had learned how to produce. This failure was as true of trade within countries as it was of trade between countries."

Then Mr. Perkins goes on with his provocative thesis that the present war may be an "incident of adjustment to the scientific realities of our times."

Mr. Perkins is persuasive and dynamic, and his influence seems to be expanding. He is one of the most completely vocal men in the Capital. It will be well for anybody interested in the Washington war effort right now to keep an eye on him.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Air-Raid Protection Problems ..... ***By Nate White***

The first few raid alarms which came to San Francisco in December found San Franciscans somewhat amused and tolerant when mistakes were made. If Mayor Angelo Rossi could declare, as he did, "No bombs fell, did they?" Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco were willing to let it go at that. No bombs did fall. They heard and read a lot of talk emanating from the City Hall about civilian defense, so they supposed officials were on the job.

Today, this former civilian tolerance has changed to concern for the City's safety. San Franciscans, fortunately or unfortunately, have been educated to expect bombs. Every visitor to town, high Federal officials, local officials, and members of Army and Navy staffs have advised the public that of a certainty bombs will fall on San Francisco. About a month ago, Jack Helms, Civilian Defense Director, told a group of citizens that the air-raid-protection services were working on a basis of "when" the bombs fall and not "if" they fall.

Educated, as they are, to this expectancy, it doesn't please San Franciscans to see their civilian protective services go into consecutive tailspins when an alert is on. After all, war has been going on in the Pacific for five months and more. The City should have the serious kinks ironed out of its protective setup, the average citizen is thinking.

In the second daytime raid threat, May 12, San Francisco knew nothing about it for 14 minutes. Although Japanese planes might have been flying over the City and bombing it, citizens went blissfully about their business unaware an alert was on. Oakland and other Bay cities had received the alert and had notified schools and the public. The civilian protective services were on duty. In San Francisco, the Chief of Police, Charles Dullea, heard about the raid informally. Mr. Helms knew nothing about it. By the time the warnings got out in San Francisco the stage was set for confusion-plus.

School children were dismissed. Sirens began to wail the threat of a raid. Then the plane was identified as friendly. Quickly the sirens were switched to sound the all-clear. The children were en route home. Traffic policemen were uncertain whether there was or was not a raid. Most workers in downtown business offices were completely ignorant about the whole business. If the confusion had occurred 30 minutes later at the lunch hour, serious difficulties might have occurred.

Who was right and who was wrong in this instance is beside the point to Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco. The Fourth Interceptor Command of the Army said it notified City officials. City officials deny such a warning came through. When they called an alert, even the signals were confused.

What concerns Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco is that the bungling and excuses from Mayor Rossi's "No bombs fell, did they?" to the May 12 daytime tailspin have become so familiar as to seem to delineate a pattern of ineffectiveness throughout the air-raid-protection services. After five months of war, San Franciscans think the City should be ready to go into a raid situation with some degree of calm and certainty. They are not satisfied with the excuse: "Someone pushed the wrong button."

As early as January, 1941, San Francisco had an enthusiastic civilian air-raid organization. In the spring of 1941, Stuart R. Ward, Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth Club of California, had completed a survey of the City's needs. Yet the City Administration was so lukewarm and uncertain on policy, this early organization resulted in a fiasco. Mr. Helms is the sixth Civilian Defense Director in a year, the fourth since Japan attacked the United States, if one counts Mayor Rossi's early command in the first days of war. Although the Helm appointment generally was acclaimed by San Franciscans, they have since seen him engage in a struggle with the Board of Supervisors in which he failed to have a publicity man hired as his assistant at $500 a month.

So many resignations and changes have occurred in the civilian raid-protection services, the record indicates serious conflict and maneuvering in City Hall itself. San Franciscans think politicians are playing with dynamite in the raid-protection services. They hope sincerely bombs will not fall while this game is going on.

To Change the Subject:

Prayers Across the Sea ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

"Three of our planes failed to return." Just those few words at the end of a war communiqué. We've seen them often.

"Too bad," we murmur sadly and go on to the next item. Weeks later we may read about those planes again—how the men got back, endured hardships unbelievable, but kept faith and kept on.

We should learn to read between the lines of those war communiqués. To see things not written in words. Hear the silent, far-away calls for help from planes which did not return. Sense in our hearts the need to do more than say, "Too bad."

On Bataan, long after the flag of truce had replaced the proud Stars and Stripes, watchers on Corregidor saw through tear-dimmed eyes the flashing of tiny lights from the opposite shore. S O S, they spelled over and over again. S O S.

The waiting soldiers signaled in vain; for help could not be sent. Nor can it be sent always to planes that do not return, nor to ships that go down in flames.

Yet, there is a kind of help that can always be sent. Our prayers can go out for these men wherever they are.

Men are praying these days as they have never prayed before. You read about that, too. There were those three American fliers who drifted for 34 days over 500 miles of Pacific Ocean on a tiny life raft before they reached shore. Without water, having to eat only what they were able to catch from the sea, the men realized that their time was short—unless.

It was then that one of them proposed prayer. Another admitted he had been thinking about that, too. So they prayed. Asked God for help and for rain that they might drink. The rain came.

The little prayer became a daily service, they related afterwards. They sang old, long-forgotten hymns. When they prayed, they did not pray for their own welfare alone; they asked that God would care for their loved ones at home and watch over their shipmates at sea.

On Bataan, it was not uncommon, the Chaplains said, to see soldiers sitting by their machine guns reading the Bible.

Our prayers are mightier than oceans, wider than all the seas. We could cover the earth with them, if we would.

A young naval officer expressed gratitude recently for the power of prayer to save. His ship was plowing through thick fog, he said, when suddenly the mist lifted. There, only a short distance away, they saw a life raft with seven men. They picked them up, and as suddenly as it had lifted, the fog swirled about them again.

There are many who have need of our prayers these days. People who are homeless and hungry. Men at sea. Soldiers, pushing through steamy jungles, floundering through mud, struggling over mountains to get back to their lines and into service again.

I'm not making it up. You've all read it yourself in the newspapers. You've heard it over your radio. S O S, S O S, it comes, like the signal of the stranded soldiers on Bataan. That is, if we have ears to hear and eyes to see. If we learn to read between the lines, see the need, and answer with our prayers.

Buffalo's Speedy Warplanes Put Heavy Dents in Axis

Long assembly lines of Curtiss-Wright and Bell plants pouring out a stream of warcraft.

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26—This city can look forward to the honor of becoming immensely unpopular with the Axis. Thanks to two of the hardest working little pursuit planes you'd find from here to Moscow or Chungking, Buffalo is now doing a rushing business in victory over the air fleets of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Since Buffalonians might be expected to be a wee bit prejudiced about these planes, it's good thing for the record that the latest reports from all the major anti-Axis fronts are unanimous in their official praise of the Curtiss-Wright P-40 and the Bell P-39 or Airacobra.

When the British and the Russians tell us that the Kittyhawk, a late model in the P-40 series, and the Airacobra have shown a decisive superiority over the best the Axis have sent against them, it's praise from veterans who know what they're talking about.

Fortunately for all of us, the story doesn't stop there. Not only have these planes shown themselves to be sturdy front-line fighters, but they are also being produced in very large numbers. In contrast to some other American pursuit planes, the Airacobra and the Kittyhawk have been in production for many months, while the latest plane in the P-40 series known as the Warhawk is already being turned out by the hundreds.

Can Swamp the Axis

Having visited the long assembly lines of both Curtiss-Wright and Bell, having seen the air fields and hangars crowded with finished planes ready for immediate shipment or fly away, and having seen the high serial numbers on the sides of Warhawks, Kittyhawks, and Airacobras, I was better able to understand what Larry Bell, President of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, meant when he told our group of newspapermen to "forget about production," we can build all the planes you want, adding that "shortly we're going to swamp the Axis with planes."

I also understood what Mr. Bell meant when he said that the great problem today is not to build planes but to find the trained ground crews to service them and the ships to transport them to distant fronts.

These planes of Bell and Curtiss, all of them sleek-nosed fighters powered with liquid-cooled engines, have already been officially reported as having done heavy duty in Russia. Russian communiqués have mentioned the devastating fire power of the Airacobra, while Moscow reported on May 20 that a Red air squadron of early-model Tomahawks had engaged in 5,000 combat flights, bagging 102 German planes.

Great Record in Asia

Using these same Tomahawks, which are markedly inferior to the Kittyhawks and Warhawks in all-around effectiveness, the American Volunteer Group of fliers in China and Burma have established one of the most remarkable records in military aviation, having shot down between 400 and 500 Japanese planes despite the enemy's great numerical superiority.

Admittedly faster, with a higher fighting altitude and with unusually heavy fire power, the Warhawk was described by Burdette Wright, Vice-President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation in charge of aircraft manufacturing, as being this year's ship, designed to meet the very latest which the Axis could send against it. In contradistinction he characterized the Kittyhawk as being last year's plane and the Tomahawk as a plane of two years ago.

Described by the famous flier, writer, and plane designer, Maj. Alexander de Seversky, as one of the most perfectly designed planes ever to leave a drawing board, the Airacobra is the fighter with a cannon in its nose and with enough fire power literally to blow an opposing plane apart in the air.

A Winged Cannon

It was the objective of the company to build a winged cannon instead of an armed airplane. Russian reports indicate that the attempt has been successful. Like the Warhawk, the Airacobra has been described as being in the 400-miles-per-hour class.

Production has also started at the Curtiss-Wright plant on a super cargo plane known as the C-46 or Commando. Built for the Army, the Commando is designed to carry mixed cargoes. It is believed by many to be an answer to the demand of modern warfare for a plane which can carry large loads across wide bodies of land and water at a relatively high speed.

Since long experience has taught the Army air forces that it is just as important to maintain a plane as it is to obtain it, the Army has launched a program to produce master mechanics particularly trained to service one type of aircraft. One of the most famous old hostelries in the United States at Niagara Falls has been taken over by the Army and Bell Company, and Airacobras have been placed in rooms known to Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, Jenny Lind, and many others. There the planes are taken apart and soldiers who live in the hotel are taught their intricacies and the secrets of successful operation.

Several hundred soldiers were trained during the first 25-day course and the second batch is now reporting. These mechanics will go with the planes, making certain that the Axis never catches an Airacobra in any but the pink of condition.

Out at the Curtiss-Wright plant today the party got what many have felt was the best first-hand report yet given of the relative qualities of the Japanese and American fighter planes now known to be operating in the Far East. Byron A. Glover, Curtiss-Wright representative with the American Volunteer Group in China and Burma from May, 1941, to February, 1942, described Japan's famed Zero fighters as being considerably more maneuverable and of a much faster climbing speed than the Curtiss Tomahawks sent against them.

On the other hand, Mr. Glover said, the Japanese planes were of paper construction, one burst of the guns being enough to dissolve them.

Mr. Glover described the Japanese pilot as very good, with plenty of courage and an expert knowledge of gunnery. He attributed the American victories to arduous training and a skillful playing up of the Tomahawk's good points.

Luedeke; Wide World

War Birds of the Air Grow Faster and Tougher

The new, swift, high-climbing Curtiss Warhawk wings overhead in a test flight (upper right). This is the first United States military plane powered by an American-built Rolls-Royce engine. The predecessors of the Warhawk, the Tomahawk and Kittyhawk planes, are doing valiant work with the Army Air Force, the Volunteers Group in China, and in the RAF. At upper left is Ralph F. Peo, Vice-President and General Manager of the Buffalo Arms Company. The central picture shows a section of the punch-press department of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo Airport plant. The lower view is of a section of the machine assembly line at the Buffalo Army Corporation plant.

By a Staff Artist

Every Little Bit Helps

U. S. Volunteer Women Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Growth in one year from a little corps of 87 units to an Army of 250,000 women in 595 groups in 30 States—this briefly, is the history of the American Women's Voluntary Services, the serve-without-pay force of American womanhood which is meeting here today in its first annual convention.

Delegates, many dressed in the A. W. V. S. blue-gray uniform, came to New York for the three-day sessions from as far away as San Francisco and Wichita, Kan., and one woman trekked down from Alaska for the meetings called to consider means of increasing wartime services, which have ranged from war-bond selling to troop-feeding and from sugar rationing to organization of anti-parachutist battalions.

Guests were greeted by Mrs. Alice T. McLean, founder and President of the organization, who urged the delegates to build upon "both the mistakes and the successes of the past."

Vivid Picture of Service

A verbal picture of what the A. W. V. S. has accomplished as American women have sought to emulate the deeds of the British women's voluntary services and kindred groups aiding the war for democracy, emerged from the first day sessions, presided over by Mrs. Donald Klopfer.

Mrs. Edgar Leonard, Chairman of the Greater New York units, said 600 classes a week were being held, with a regular registration of 16,000. Eighty-three volunteer workshops have turned out 10,000 garments monthly for civilian and military use. As America has entered selective service and rationing, 4,000 women in the New York area have helped with the sugar ration enrollment and 2,000 aided the draft boards.

The New York organization now has 78,765 members in 101 units, but, not satisfied, is busily organizing newer units in centers of foreign-born and low-income population.

Activities in all sections of the nation were described by Mrs. Isabella Greenway King, Chairman of the Board, who said the women were in training as marksmen in Arizona for anti-parachutist battalions, while members in California were preparing to work in the fields where necessary to save the fruit crops.

Big Sales of Bonds, Stamps

Other reports from various units told how women were assisting in the removal of Japanese from California, operating a station wagon, sewing machine to do mending for soldiers, serving sandwiches to troops, practicing rifle shooting and assisting at air-raid warning and observation posts.

In the bond-selling line, announcement was made at the third and final victory forum luncheon at the Pierra Hotel that A. W. V. S., volunteers to the New York war savings staff already had sold $6,050,000 of bonds and stamps. The volunteers man booths at department stores, hotels, railroad stations and similar spots.

Appointment of Mrs. E. Hare Perrin, of Washington, D. C., to serve as Government relations counsel and act as liaison between the A. W. V. S. and Federal departments, was announced, and Mrs. McLean urged members to write to women of the W. V. S. in Britain to exchange experiences and discuss common problems.

Delegates, convening at New York Times Hall, heard Raymond Rubicam, advertising executive and President of the National Advertising Council, discuss as-yet-unused possibilities of wartime advertising and applauded Miss Lisa Sergio, radio commentator, who urged women to beware of enemy propaganda calculated to sweep America with alternating waves of depression and optimism.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—May 26, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Wartime Juvenile Delinquency Everybody's Concern, Says Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sober-faced men and women met in a New York hotel a few months ago. They represented the Nation's outstanding criminologists.

They were sober of countenance because of a new Public Enemy. Not a gun-toting Dillinger and his mob, but a new type of gangster.

A Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde type of person. Only a boy; 13, maybe, or 16. Outwardly like any normal American youngster. But, oh, so different! He organizes gangs of shoplifters. He maps out midnight robberies. He's the wartime delinquent. More dangerous to the community, in some ways, than the hardened criminal.

The criminologists had come together in solemn consultation that this menace of war-stimulated delinquency might be checked. That what happened in England might not happen here.

Sweeping the Country

One of this group was Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, Research Associate at Harvard University Law School. Interviewed at her office in Cambridge, Dr. Glueck confirmed the fact that the wave of juvenile crime now sweeping the country is no figment of the imagination.

In Boston, New York, Los Angeles, in Des Moines, Duluth, and Denver, the tide of youthful offenders brought to juvenile courts is steadily rising. It's a by-product of war, says Dr. Glueck. Not that there's no problem of delinquency in peacetime. There is. But when a country is at war, she points out, there's added fuel for the flame.

"For instance," she said, "there's separation of families due to drafting of men into service and into industry. There's a growing army of mothers taking their places in the factories.

"This means relaxation of discipline in the home. It means that difficult children, subnormal children, barely held in restraint under ordinary conditions, break out of bounds under the strain of the times."

Sad Example in England

The Harvard criminologist went on to explain that "shooting, killing, hatred, plundering are more likely to fill the minds of youngsters living close to danger in a warring nation. To use a gun for a stick-up, to loot, even to murder becomes less terrifying in a war-torn world than in the peaceful days before the Hitler fury was unleashed."

A tragic example of wartime delinquency was seen in England during the first year of war, when bands of children, torn from their homes, forced to live in shelters and thrown together with bad companions, ran wild, looting and stealing. Juvenile delinquency jumped 41 per cent among children under 14 years of ago. It rose 22 per cent in the age group from 14 to 17.

While America hasn't had the extended blackouts and wholesale evacuations which threw many English communities completely out of gear, Dr. Glueck hastened to assert that there have, nevertheless, been marked symptoms of a similar delinquency wave here, particularly since Pearl Harbor.

Up to Us All

Nor is it the other fellow's problem, not yours, as Dr. Glueck sees it. The juvenile courts report that many of the boys now brought in to them are first offenders. Many young girls seen on the streets picking up sailors and soldiers are well-brought-up girls from good homes.

One of the most urgent needs of the day, she says, is for parents to realize the impact of war upon the minds of their children. Fathers and mothers should appreciate that the strain and tension of wartime are just as severe on the youngsters as on them.

There are more temptations and many times less discipline. Young girls are naturally thrilled by a uniform. They fancy they may find story-book romance on the street corners.

It's right, the Harvard Research Associate maintains, that these young girls and boys should have their fun and a part in wartime activities. Parents should be awake to this and put these sailor-and-soldier meetings on a right basis, in the right place.

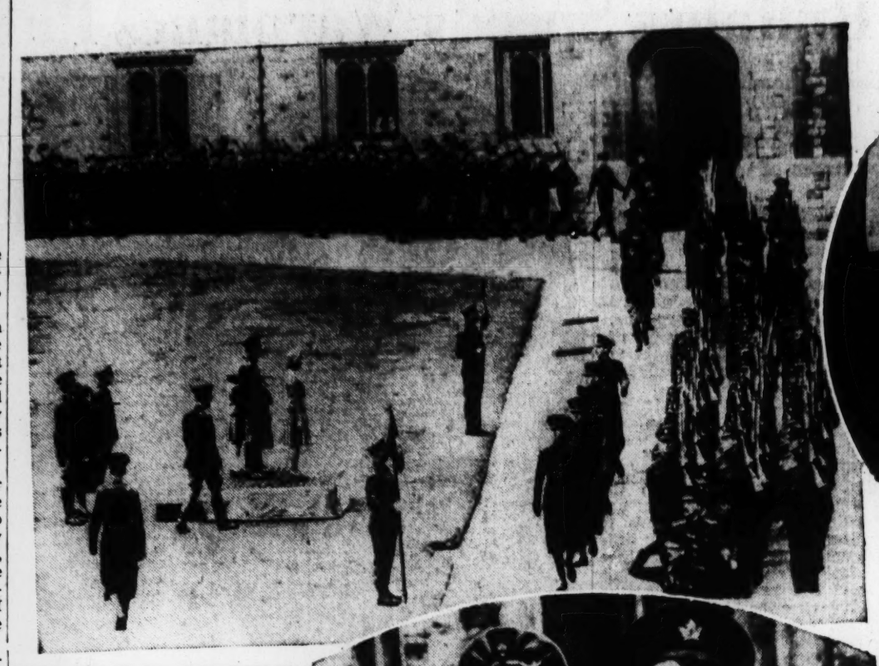
It's a time, of all times, when welfare services should be sustained, she says. "We must not permit ourselves to indulge in false economy, as was done in England at the beginning of the war, by restricting those very activities which are necessary to the wholesome development of youth."

She makes a plea not only for the preservation of all these agencies, but for their extension to areas not previously reached by such programs. They are essential, she declares, to accomplish the necessary readjustments to wartime living where thousands of new families crowd into defense areas.

Dr. Glueck urges more organization of youth groups for supplementary war work and points to the success of the National Youth Committees in England, in which young people between the ages of 11 and 18 are mobilized for all sorts of A. R. P. duties.

She makes a plea for more adequate policing in keeping with the needs of the times, for the help of civic organizations, and of professional criminologists such as the group which met in New York.

She proposes for consideration the setting up of military camps for juvenile offenders where they may be trained with the same discipline as ordinary soldiers and paid a nominal sum. "At any rate," she maintains, "the idea is worth experimenting with, for certainly with the increasing shortages in trained personnel in courts, probation services, institutions and parole departments, there will be need for devising other methods of supervision, preferably directly related to the defense effort."



Wide World

Princess Elizabeth in Public Life

Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the British throne, is a child of the royal nursery no longer. She has stepped forth as a public figure and from now on will have official duties to perform that will bring her more and more into the limelight.

Her emergence into public life came last month, on her sixteenth birthday, when, as her first official duty, she reviewed the famed Grenadier Guards, of which she is Colonel-in-Chief. The ceremony, which took place at Windsor Castle, is shown at the upper left, in a photo just passed by the British Censor. The Princess, standing on the dais in front of her father and mother, King George and Queen Elizabeth, and her younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose, is receiving the Regiment's salute as it marches past her in battle dress.

Four days later Her Royal Highness, wearing a Girl Guide uniform, registered (upper right) at a labor exchange with approximately 200,000 other 16-year-old girls under the Nation's youth registration plan. It was considered unlikely, however, that she would be called for an interview, not because she is a Princess but because of her record of service in the Girl Guides since 1937.

The lower picture shows the Princess walking across the parade ground with her mother and sister on the day she reviewed the Grenadier Guards. She is wearing a jacket and knee-length skirt of powder-blue material cut on "utility" lines. On the front of her halo beret is a gold grenade badge and on the lapel of her coat is a diamond brooch bearing the regimental insignia.

Less Household Help Demands Improved Home Management

By Jean Collier Brown
Formerly with the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and later with the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"These women talk so much about volunteer work. If my employer would only volunteer to pick up after herself, she wouldn't need me and then I could do something really useful."

This was the remark of a household worker the other day in a discussion of the household employment problem from the standpoint of both worker and employer. And it may hold the key to a solution of one important part of that problem.

With the drifting of the old standby, the "general" maid, into other employment, women are obliged to devise new methods of household management. For many, this might well begin with a check-up on themselves. A well-run, orderly household necessarily demands co-operation of all the members of it, mistress and maid included. In many cases a maid is required to be a real general to bring order out of the chaos caused by the carelessness of a family unschooled in self-discipline.

The intelligent woman, seeking to organize her household on a more efficient basis for wartime, will first see whether she is carrying on her own part wisely and well. The simple rule of picking up things and putting them back in their proper places after they have been used saves hours of time for the housekeeper. It is a simple and orderly means of co-operation with mother or the maid—whoever is the official "picker-upper" of the home. It, of course, must begin with mother.

Work Must Be Systematized

Organizing the work of the household in a systematic way, planning the cleaning of certain rooms on certain days, the meals at stated hours, and keeping to the schedule so far as the legitimate demands on the time of various members of the family allow, will help make things go smoothly. There must be consideration for the household worker and the same fairness in giving her the time off and keeping her "day" to the number of hours agreed upon that is expected of her in giving faithful and conscientious service.

Employers who look at the present situation squarely and are willing to make adjustments will undoubtedly be able to have what outside help they actually need in their households. They may have to take younger girls who require training, or older women than they have previously employed, but there will still be some help available.

An active council on household employment in New Haven, Conn., which had sponsored a successful training school for domestic workers started a new program last fall. Being in an area where women are urgently needed for defense work, the training school for household employment folded up because of lack of trainees. The council realized that it wouldn't be long at this rate before there would be no full-time domestic workers. Consequently it set up two new programs for homemakers. One was a course in simple cooking and homemaking for the younger ones of the group who needed just that, and the other a careful discussion and analysis of household work schedules or, in other words, scientific home management.

The Chicago Household Employment Committee, under Y. W. C. A. auspices and composed of an equal number of employers, workers and representatives of the public, has continued its efforts during the past year to have put into practice its voluntary agreement. This is a set of standards of work in the home drawn up by the committee which takes fairly into account both the interests of employer and worker.

One of the most important contributions made by the Philadelphia Institute on Household Occupations—without doubt the outstanding training school in the country—has been its emphasis on scientific homemaking and its publication of practical sample schedules worked out in various types of homes.

Boston Investigation

Recognition of the need for housework scheduling is apparent in other places. A year ago in Boston an employers' group in the Y. W. C. A. requested its members to keep records of their own household schedules for a specified length of time so that the women could benefit from each other's experience.

Less than a month ago an important conference on household employment was held in Philadelphia. This was called by the National Council on Household Employment, composed of representatives of practically all groups interested in this field, in co-operation with the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, the Philadelphia Institute on Household Occupations and several women's organizations. A widely representative group of interested persons participated. The whole gamut of domestic service problems was covered by speakers and discussions. A representative of the Federal Employment Service made startling statements as to the numbers of women which must be called into defense employment and predicted that in the main only the older and young women would be left for any type of household service

New Group of Employers

The conference discussions emphasized the fact that an entirely new group of employers of household help had grown out of the war situation. This group comprises women in the war industries who spend all day assembling airplane parts or inspecting shells and then return from factory work to home duties. These have need of at least part-time help in order that their home responsibilities shall not interfere with the efficiency of their war service.

Various solutions for this problem were offered. Mrs. Murray Seasongood of Cincinnati suggested that trained workers, possibly educated women, volunteer their services for help in the households of war workers just as they aid the Red Cross and Civilian Defense. Someone else advocated the extension of the WPA Visiting Housekeeper Service. Another alternative proposed was a new service now successfully operating in New York City. This is the daily pick-up care of the house with a thorough cleaning once a week.

In Baltimore, a union of domestic workers is now being organized to provide a similar service with a dual purpose in view—that of aiding women war workers and of guaranteeing to household workers an adequate weekly wage and hours not to exceed 48.

Coaches Others In Writing Letters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My boss should have been there. He's the one that really needs it. I typed out all my notes to give to him. After all, he's the one who dictates the letters."

A young secretary had just attended one of Aline E. Hower's lectures on Letter Writing. She had profited from it and she thought the "dictator" of the office could profit, too—and Miss Hower says that "dictators" are often among those in her audiences.

Simplicity and directness of statement are primary essentials in a business letter, says Miss Hower. And she should know, for she has spent the past 17 years helping stenographers, secretaries, and their bosses achieve these and other requisites of a "good letter."

How She Began

Her career began with her experience as Contact Representative for the Veterans Bureau of the Ninth District which was located in her home city, St. Louis, and which has since been discontinued. There she handled the correspondence with officials in Washington and also with the veterans themselves. Among the latter were men with meager education. The technical terms in the letters from the Veterans Bureau were often like so much Greek to them, Miss Hower discovered. She decided the correspondence should be simplified, and achieved a straightforward, simple style so well that officials who observed her work suggested to her she could train others—that her ideas had commercial possibilities.

She found there was a field for such training, went out on her own initiative, and built up a small clientele. Some Eastern firms, she learned, had already engaged correspondence advisers to train members of their staffs in letter writing, but the plan had not been widely adopted and there was a steady increase in the demand for her services. After having covered St. Louis thoroughly, she went farther and farther afield. Now, after 17 years, she has covered most of the Metropolitan districts.

Her Brother Her Associate

Her brother, Nels Hower, is associated with her and travels as she does. They also have five staff members in St. Louis to whom carbon copies of letters are sent by firms where they have been engaged to do training. These letters are read and returned with revisions and criticisms. This is part of the instruction which follows lectures to the employees of a firm. The book "Successful Letter Writing," of which she and her brother are co-authors and which was published in 1938 by Doubleday Doran, also is often used as a textbook.

Although advising other persons how to write their letters has proved a successful career for Miss Hower, she does not advise it as a field for women. When once a business institution has provided a letter-writing course for its employees and established a standard for its business correspondence, that standard is maintained for a decade or more before there is need for any more assistance, she says. This restricts the opportunities, for a good job done is a lasting one.

However, she believes that her experience in building success in an almost new field of professional service, making a new kind of business for herself, proves that unsuspected opportunities are always at hand.

J. A. A.

Boon to Navy Wives

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each Navy wife has a vital role to play in this war. To you who have but recently made your debut in this part, or are about to, Anne Briscoe Pye and Nancy Shea address their new volume, "The Navy Wife" (Harper & Bros., New York. $2.50). It will help you fit into your unfamiliar role more easily and with greater assurance. It will enable you to eliminate some of those rough spots that so often only time and embarrassing experience smooth away.

In her delightful preface, Margaret Taylor Yates, an old hand at the role of navy wife, says she would have given her eyeteeth for such a volume during the last war when her husband entered the Navy as a reserve officer in the Civil Engineer Corps. "I learned," she writes, "by the monkey-see-monkey-do method, which really shouldn't be allowed outside a zoo, and which, thanks to Mrs. Shea and Mrs. Pye, will no longer be necessary."

Both authors write from first-hand experience. As wife of Vice-Admiral William Satterlee Pye, Mrs. Pye has made a home in many a port during the course of her husband's rise from ensign to command of the Battle-Force of the Pacific Fleet. Mrs. Shea, whose husband is Lieutenant Colonel Augustine Francis Shea of the Air Corps, is already well known to wives of "the other side of the Service" for her volume, "The Army Wife." But she has made many friends among Navy wives and understands their problems, too.

In a readable, intimate way, these two wives have succeeded in putting down in convenient form a wealth of practical information for the guidance of their younger sisters. From do's and don'ts for the Navy "drag" at Annapolis to the where and how of living in Alaska, they forestall your questions with careful answers. What clothes to pack, where to market after you get there, what to do about schools for your children—these subjects give merely an inkling of the type of information to be found in this book.

But the authors do not stop with the details of managing a Navy household. There is much, too, about naval customs and traditions, material that should prove inspiring reading for newcomers to the Service.

And those of you, whether Navy wives or civilians, who find yourselves disconcertingly vague about the distinctive functions of the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Undersea Navy, the Naval Reserve, and the Regular Navy, will be glad to be set clear regarding them. For in these days, when all of Uncle Sam's forces are in action, you don't want to show your ignorance about any of them. A perusal of the book is sure to reward the civilian as well as the Navy wife. For the latter, it would seem well-nigh indispensable.

A. M.

Railroad Chef Gives His Recipe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chef's salad bowl on the Empire Builder (Seattle-bound train of the Great Northern) was so delicious that we felt impelled to stop at the door of the Pullman kitchen and compliment the chef. Fred Miller, who "invented" the dressing, beamed. He has been cooking in hotels and dining cars for more than 50 years, but radiates youthful enthusiasm. It was only a few years ago that he perfected his salad dressing, he told us.

We hinted a little, and he did what we hoped he would do—wrote out the recipe for us. He penciled it on two paper doilies very plainly, so we couldn't mistake. And here it is, just as Chef Miller gave it to us:

Crush fine
3 cloves of garlic. Add
2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon paprika
2 egg yolks

Mix these to a paste. Measure 1½ cups vinegar, 2½ cups oil. First add a little vinegar to thin down the paste about like cake batter. Then add oil slowly, the same as for mayonnaise. When all the oil is added, stir in the vinegar gradually. Strain. This makes a good quart. It will keep indefinitely in a cool place.

D. K. J.

Ceiling Set on Women's Wear At Prices Charged Last Fall

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration ruled yesterday that 1942 fall styles of women's and children's coats, suits, dresses, blouses and many other outerwear garments could not be sold by retailers, wholesalers or manufacturers at prices higher than those charged last season.

A special price order also forbade any seller of such merchandise from adding any lines of garments selling at higher prices than the highest-price line he handled last fall.

This provision, an innovation in price regulations, in effect "freezes" the lines a merchant may handle, except that he may add lower-cost lines without hindrance.

The price order fixes as the maximum for each seller the highest price charged by him for a garment of "substantially equal workmanship and quality" during the period July 1-Sept. 30, 1941.

Cloth Savings

Savings in cloth affected by recent War Production Board orders will help manufacturers absorb increased costs of labor and materials and "still supply the consumer with a fully comparable garment at last year's price," Price Administrator Leon Henderson said.

Such savings are estimated at 5 to 15 per cent of the cloth going into each garment.

In stipulating that the manufacturer must put equal quality into the garment, Mr. Henderson emphasized that this did not mean that a manufacturer would be complying "merely by putting an equivalent dollar cost of labor, materials and trimmings" into the garment.

"If the manufacturers were permitted to sell fall garments on this basis, it is obvious that deterioration of quality and workmanship to the consumer would result, and the purposes of the general maximum price regulations would be defeated," Mr. Henderson said.

The garments covered by the regulation include coats, suits, separate jackets and skirts, dresses, blouses, snow suits, legging sets and separate leggings. It is effective next Friday.

March Prices

Without the order, the price of March, 1942, would have been applied to fall garments in line with provisions of the universal price ceiling. OPA said March prices were "not generally representative" for prices of fall and winter clothes.

War Production Board sources said the prohibition on selling higher-priced lines than those handled last fall might result in some hardship on persons who have acquired considerable stocks of higher-priced materials. However, OPA said only an "insignificant portion" of the garments covered by the order had been manufactured thus far.

The restriction will work this way:

If a manufacturer sold women's dresses last fall for $6.75, $8.75 and $10.75, his ceiling price for next fall is $10.75 for a woman's dress of substantially the same quality as the dress sold for that price last year. He may not add a $12.75 price line.

He is permitted to make a dress selling for less than $6.75. The price ceilings for such a dress would be established by adding to the cost of the garment the percentage margin of profit which he obtained on his lowest-priced garment of the same type delivered in the base period last fall.

Manufacturers who have stocked up with higher-priced fabrics, OPA said, may find it necessary to sell the goods to other manufacturers, or may go into some other field of manufacture. That is, a manufacturer of "misses' dresses" might begin making "women's dresses," placing the garments at the levels of his competitors in the new field.

Stores to Boost Bond Sales

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Every retail store in America will suspend sale of its regular merchandise or services for a period on July 1 to sell war bonds and stamps exclusively.

This was announced yesterday by Benjamin H. Namm of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Retailers Advisory Committee of the Treasury. He displayed thousands of telegrams pledging the stores to carry out this and numerous other projects designed to help the Treasury reach its war bond sale goal of $1,000,000,000 in July.

Mr. Namm and G. Ray Schaeffer of Chicago, Chairman of the July campaign for retailers, detailed some of these activities, which will include public rallies, advertising of all kinds, window displays, speeches, and sale of patriotic insignia.

Explaining the plan to stop business temporarily to sell bonds and stamps, Mr. Schaeffer said, "At exactly noon on July 1, with whistles and bells sounding, all stores will suspend business for at least 15 minutes and sell war bonds and stamps. This is an unheard-of procedure in retailing."

In each State the Governor will speak by radio and his words will be amplified over special loudspeakers in the stores.

Retailers will sponsor a series of regional rallies, including one at Boston June 15 and one at Atlanta June 22.

Mr. Namm said that through special booths, through constant suggestions from sales clerks to customers, and through solicitations mailed with monthly bills, the retailers hoped to sell an amount of war bonds and stamps equal to 4 per cent of all other sales during July.

Among the promotion stunts, arrangements were disclosed to have all the leading magazines use identical war bond themes on their front covers during July.

A paper flower corsage made up of war stamps also is being manufactured for sale to the public without profit, as well as war stamp boutonnieres. A series of full-page newspaper advertisements to be sponsored and paid for by retailers also has been prepared.

July will be the first month in which the Treasury will attempt to meet its permanent goal of selling $1,000,000,000 of war bonds every month. Preparatory to that campaign, the Treasury set a $600,000,000 goal for May and $800,000,000 for June.

The promotion committee of the retailers group which prepared a campaign announced yesterday includes Willard Campbell of Hartford, Conn.

Fullness Ruled Out on Lounging Robes

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The War Production Board acted yesterday to take some of the loose-ness out of loose garments.

A new clothing order fixed maximum measurements for women's and children's robes, housecoats, negligees, lounging pajamas, and beach coats. Long robes are not eliminated, but they may not be so full and sweeping as at present.

None of these garments may contain any wool, except from stocks in the hands of manufacturers on the effective date of the order, which is next Wednesday.

Similar regulations for men's and boys' robes are expected shortly.

The new restrictions forbid the use of French facings; balloon, leg-of-mutton, kimono, or dolman sleeves; shirring, tucking or pleating, except on skirts which do not exceed the sweep restrictions; more than one pocket to a garment; more than a half-inch hem at the bottom, and belts longer than 50 inches for women and 40 inches for children.

Hoods are forbidden on any of the garments, and none may be sold in combination with sleeping pajamas, nightgowns or slips at a combination unit price.

W. A. A. C. Officer Recruiting Near

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The War Department announced today that recruiting for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps' first Officer Candidate School would begin tomorrow in regular Army recruiting stations throughout the country.

All applications must be filed on or before June 4. The school will commence about July 15 at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under the direction of Col. Don C. Faith.

Enrollment will be for the duration of the war and for not more than six months thereafter. Officer candidates must be United States citizens, between 21 and 45, with at least a high school education or its equivalent. They may be married or single.

Approximately 450 candidates will be chosen for the first training school. The candidates, while in training, will receive $50 a month, plus uniforms and maintenance.

The War Department, emphasizing that recruiting would be handled by the regular stations, said applications sent directly to the Department would not be considered.

Women Put Planes Together Again

Four skilled women mechanics have been employed by the United States Army at Ellington Field, Texas. They are graduates of accredited mechanical training classes for air-field maintenance staffs, and according to their diplomas they can take an airplane engine apart and put it together again.

Instrument repairing, parachute-mending, wood-working, tractor-driving, and comparable duties have been performed by women at this and other Army air fields, but these are the first women of the skilled grade to be added to this station.

New
Cream Deodorant
safely
Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!

ARRID

At all stores selling toilet goods
39¢ a jar (also in 10c and 59c jars)

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Typifies New Style Office Training

By Grace Miller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

When a business executive hires a secretary he practically says: "I am paying you to learn my business," for that is what he does—pays you a salary while you learn how he conducts his business, and how to become a junior executive yourself. In fact, if you don't have dreams of becoming just that, today's business executive very likely won't have you. So says Mr. Paul M. Pair, director of Gregg College, here.

And because today success as a secretary demands much more than expert shorthand and typewriting knowledge, some business schools are going beyond teaching just technical skills, and are teaching office courtesy, tact, the all-important ability to "get-along-with-others," good office grooming, and yes, even the proper length for business skirts.

One such school is Gregg College. In an "Office Training Department" students get practical experience and rough edges smoothed off before stepping into the business world. It's a sort of "learning by doing" program. Regular office hours are kept.

Switchboard Operating

First there's a reception room equipped with a "live" switchboard. (Every stenographer, says Mr. Pair, should know how to operate one, for likely she'll be asked to substitute.) Students learn how to talk over the phone, and the art of being a good receptionist.

"I was scared to pieces," a student laughed one day when praised for her courtesy in greeting strangers. "But I'd rather be scared here than out on a job." And that of course illustrates one purpose of the Office Training Department.

Then there's an office with rows of good looking walnut stenographer's desks—desks that could take their places in any well appointed modern office. Before graduating, each student sits at one of these desks for several weeks and takes dictation individually from the instructor. For, explains Mr. Pair, it's one thing to take dictation in a class at school and quite another to take it sitting across the desk from your employer.

Business machines get attention here—comptometers, check writers, and machines that open and seal envelopes. Important, says Mr. Pair, for the stenographer who rises above the average knows more than how to write shorthand. Postal rates are taught here too, for many a young person begins his office career handling the mail.

Neatness is emphasized, for it's a requirement in the modern office. And in the Training Department you see no cluttered desks, inside or out. Pupils are taught to keep their work organized, even how to put typewriters away.

Office Grooming

As for office grooming—on a wall there's a full length mirror, put up there lately with a purpose. It shows girls more convincingly than any amount of talk could do, just what length skirt is becoming. At regular assemblies—unusual in the business school world, Mr. Pair thinks—there are demonstrations of how to dress, and how not to dress, for business. Too, there are personal conferences when needed—a bit of advice understandingly given about finger nails, perhaps.

There was Mary Brown, for example. She surpassed her class in ability, but was sent back from her first job. No complaint about her work, but—her nails! The employer himself was fastidious. He "couldn't have it," he explained to the school. Tactfully, the placement teacher talked to Mary, and in a short time there was a new Miss Brown, who got a job and held it.

But along with these "extra-curricular" things, compared with the oldtime business school, shorthand, and typewriting are in no way neglected. One day, for instance, you could have seen court reporting students taking dictation at lightning speeds—the goal 200 words per minute and a diamond medal. Questions and answers full of difficult technical terms flew through the air, and were instantly captured on paper.

Court reporters are in demand, says Mr. Pair, for so many have gone into the service. The court reporting teacher had 35 calls she could not fill, and then "stopped counting." There are two students here from Honolulu—one a girl who came because she saw two court reporters "imported" from "the States." She decided she might as well learn to be one and get the salary such work pays.

In another room that day a hundred students typed furiously in a four-minute speed test. There was a sprinkling of sailor suits—young men of the Coast Guard learning typewriting so as to "hike" their yeomen ratings. Unlike sailors at near-by Great Lakes Training Station, Coast Guardsmen have no barracks or study halls, but live outside their headquarters. On inquiry one young man said he was an apprentice seaman. "That," said he gravely but with eyes twinkling, "is the lowest form of marine life."

Then there was a young man from Salvador in Central America, and a girl from Guatemala. Both were learning to type in English, and eagerly told how valuable it would be to them when they returned to their offices at home. The girl could already type 70 words a minute, the teacher said, and was one of the most enthusiastic students in the school.

As for enthusiasm, it's rated a top-notch business asset by Miss Helen Cline of the school's Employment Office. "You can be efficient, perfectly groomed, and have tact, too," she says from her experience in placing students, "but I think you also need to have enthusiasm—a kind of inward glow."

There seems to be plenty of enthusiasm on the part of students, teachers, and Mr. Pair himself. Lately come from being Superintendent of Schools in Kirkland, Wash., Mr. Pair knows the value of personal contacts with students. Co-workers say no matter how busy he is, he has time to sit down and help a student thrash out a problem. One of his hobbies is to learn the students' names, and he already knows half of them.

"Gregg," as you may know, is taught in 99 per cent of the cities and towns in the United States where there is instruction in shorthand. And last summer high school teachers from 42 States and Canada came here to learn how to teach it better.

Perhaps you've heard, too, how "Gregg" was invented by a young man in Scotland, in 1888—by John Robert Gregg. He sought a simpler way of writing shorthand than the method his older brothers and sisters had struggled hard to learn. So he studied and put together characters from all the then known systems, the story goes, and evolved "Gregg." Later he taught it a bit in Liverpool, then in 1893 came to Boston, in the midst of a financial panic. Many stenographers were out of work, and there seemed no need for new ones. But though his pocketbook was all but empty, he managed to get an American edition of his shorthand manual printed. In 1896, he moved to Chicago, set up a one-room shorthand school in an old office building. And now, today . . . !

Blackstone Studios

Secretarial training today includes far more than shorthand and typewriting; thus the modern business school seeks to turn out graduates equipped to forge ahead, making themselves essential in many lines, even to "learning the business." Typical of the up-to-date business school in the field of specialized higher education is Gregg College, Chicago, where these photographs were taken. (1) Future secretaries and junior executives taking dictation. (2) John Robert Gregg, originator of Gregg shorthand. (3) Building up speed.

Ohio Wesleyan's First Hundred Years

By Carlyle Morgan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Delaware, Ohio

Under the circular ceiling which looks like a giant parasol far above the heads of audiences in Gray Chapel, ceremonies and events of fitting importance for the one-hundredth anniversary of Ohio Wesleyan University will be concluded on June 1, when Lord Halifax is to deliver the commencement address.

These observances began in March. The first week of March brought to Ohio Wesleyan nearly 400 delegates from Protestant churches, who assembled some half-dozen times in Gray Chapel, noting approvingly its recent decorations, soft gray walls, red leather seats and doors. This conference, designed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to study problems of post-war reconstruction, provided an impressive prelude to Ohio Wesleyan's centenary observances.

Ohio Wesleyan was the tenth college to be founded in Ohio. The word "university" appears in its charter, but the school has always been a liberal arts college. It has never been sectarian in its teachings, though founded under the patronage of the Methodist Church. Most of its students have always come from Ohio, in earlier years principally from small towns and rural sections. Now a large percentage come from cities. By 1890 thirty-one states were represented on its roster, and also Canada, China, England, Japan, Mexico, India, Jamaica, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Ohio Wesleyan became a co-educational institution in 1877 (after a great deal of debate in cloak rooms and in faculty meetings) through uniting with the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. In 1890 a university advertisement declared that "Co-education at Ohio Wesleyan offers a combination of attractions seldom found in a school designed for ladies alone." Today some 1,500 students attend this college, studying under 130 instructors.

As might be expected, its early educational programs were pretty rigid, but the day came when a literary course would be offered with a disarming apology: "By this we follow the example of Harvard and some other Universities in offering a wider range of electives, with a possible danger of greater desultoriness in studies and of less mental discipline than we are yet willing to introduce into the better-established courses." Of the 64 students who ventured into this course only 2 were men. Today the English Department, with courses in spoken and written English, journalism and literature, is the largest in the University.

Ohio Wesleyan's curriculum has expanded from a half dozen courses to more than 400. The University now has 30 separate departments.

Devotion To Christian Character

Stories of Ohio Wesleyan's early struggles disclose wide recognition among citizens of the middle 1880's of the need of combining the highest type of academic training with the building of Christian character in university life. The townspeople of Delaware raised $9,500 in 1841 with which to buy the Mansion House, an inn in which the University was founded. People in all walks of life have contributed to the support of this institution. A college president sold his home to make the initial payment on a new chapel. A professor gave more to the University than he drew in salary. Buildings were given by individuals. People of limited means showed unlimited enthusiasm, as did the circuit rider who sold his horse and walked, that he might make a contribution.

The earnestness of its founders and early supporters and the wisdom of its administrators through the years seems well repaid by the achievements of Ohio Wesleyan students. From this institution were graduated 90 college-presidents-to-be and 14 students who were to become bishops of the Methodist Church. A recent poll to discover the six most effective preachers in America selected two who were Ohio Wesleyan graduates.

Student Life

Student life at Wesleyan today enlivens the City. Dramatic and musical enterprises and numerous other manifestations of normal youthful social life make Delaware a characteristic American college town. President Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware and one of the traditions of Ohio Wesleyan marks Sulphur Spring as the most romantic spot on the campus. It was here that Mr. Hayes proposed to Lucy Webb. It is said that a co-ed looks her loveliest in the Monnett mirror which was given to the University by Lucy Webb Hayes when she was America's First Lady.

Those attending the observances of Ohio Wesleyan's centenary will visit a town whose progress has matched that of the University. The fourth largest reflecting lens in the world is in Perkins Observatory. Frequent visits by great musical organizations, like the Rochester Philharmonic, which gave a concert in Gray Chapel on the very evening on which the Federal Council of Churches' study conference closed, keep students and townspeople in touch with the best in the Nation's cultural progress.

Ration Registering Like Old Home Week, Says One Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Many teachers in the public schools of the United States have had recently an opportunity for which they have more or less consciously longed throughout their teaching experience. This opportunity came through sugar rationing week. All people being required by law to register in their own school districts in order to obtain a sugar rationing book, the week became a sort of home-coming week, during which many old acquaintances were renewed and many new ones made.

This has given the teacher the opportunity to learn what had become of Jimmie and Jeanie, Susie and John, and the numerous others who, because they have been under her care for a time, have become of permanent interest to the teacher. To the good teacher the child is never just someone who has been taught his letters or who has been supervised in study hall or on playground. He is a living, growing part of the teacher's full and rounded experience, and her interest in him is just as keen after 10 or 15 years as it was the day he beamed with pride over his first capital letter.

Renewing Of Contacts

"The renewing of contacts was a joy," said one teacher. "The name on the application blank in many instances recalled happy child faces and individual characteristics, also well remembered incidents. I learned that James is in the Navy. He always liked boats, and he was intensely patriotic. I can see him yet carrying the flag as we marched around the room. James used to draw pictures of boats whenever he was given paper and crayons, and in woodwork class he had boats, small, large and in between. In the library corner it was James who found books containing pictures and stories of boats. His mother told me that word came recently that he was one of a crew that helped save an American battleship which was badly damaged. He helped keep the vessel from sinking by bailing out water with a bucket—he and other members of the brave crew that loved their country and their ship and did not know the meaning of fear and defeat.

Susie came for her own rationing book and for the books of her family. Susie had hoped to be a movie star or a radio storyteller. She was a good storyteller, and her teacher reminded her of her talent.

"I used to dream of a career as storyteller," Susie laughed. Her face brightened as she spoke. "I never once thought of being just a mother and telling stories to my children. But that is what I am doing and I always have an audience and an appreciative one." Then she told how she spent a precious hour or two each week in the library finding suitable stories to tell to her little ones.

Ted's mother reported with pride that Ted was out now and was going straight, and she promised to tell him his old teacher would like to see him.

"He'll be proud to see you, Miss Smith, and it'll do him good. He can't join the army because he was 'in,' but he is doing his bit in a factory."

Reports Of Others

John was in college, so his mother said, and Gene learning to be a lawyer. Marjorie just that day got her graduation ring and Tillie her diamond. Mary was taking typing at night school and doing housework during the day and Robert was in Pearl Harbor. John was in the Philippines, probably a prisoner of war and Joseph was in Australia. (He had cabled last week.)

So the story went. Some of the pupils came themselves to renew acquaintances while others came to their school in the hearts of their parents and teachers. And the teachers smiled over some well-remembered incident as they wrote well-remembered names on hundreds of sugar rationing books.

E. H. H.

Interested in Latin America

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington (State)

Dear Chairman:

For several years I have enjoyed reading this column, but had not felt the importance of active participation until our chairman recently announced a shortage of letters. Surely this helpful exchange of ideas deserves our support.

I have especially appreciated the many articles in The Christian Science Monitor during the past year on South America, indicating their awareness of the need for greater understanding between the two Americas. They have awakened in me a desire to learn more about our southern neighbors.

I should like to correspond in English with a girl in South America. I am a stenographer, and my main interests are homemaking, piano playing, sports, art history, and reading poetry. (Miss) H. T.

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

Needed: Students of the "Unusual" Languages

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As exciting as some travel folder of romantic far off isles in normal times is the modest looking, unillustrated booklet which has just turned up in my mail. Its title: "Opportunities for the Intensive Study of Unusual Languages During the Summer of 1942." And in case this needs explaining, let me elaborate: Don't you think you had better sign up for a course in Malay, or Japanese, or Kurdish, or Mongolian, or possibly Elementary Pashtu? If so, the American Council of Learned Societies, seeking to meet an urgent need revealed by world developments, will direct you to the college or university providing an intensive course in one or more of the "unusual" languages this summer. And many of these courses are to be repeated this autumn. Furthermore, if you are a highly promising student, with every reason to be more useful to us all if equipped with one or more of these "unusual" languages, but yet need some financial assistance, there are a few fellowships still available.

These are days of unusual happenings. This world-wide war is taking our men into far lands. As they co-operate with or have to make their way otherwise among the people of countries and islands that once were vague places on a map, they need to know how to converse in many "unusual" languages, some of which they never heard of. Most of us, too, can see already that the world which will emerge out of the war will be one in which many peoples formerly distant from one another will be conferring, doing business, and sharing cultural and travel interests.

* * *

In an article by Mortimer Graves in the June Asia, we read, "Our combat forces are already operating with or against people who speak, read and listen to the radio in Malay, Thai (Siamese), Russian, Persian, Japanese, and Chinese—in multitudinous dialects—to mention only the commoner and more important tongues. No gift of prophecy is necessary to foresee a time when our troops will be similarly concerned with Turkish, Arabic, modern Greek, the native languages of Africa, and countless others."

The article goes on to say, however, that in a totalitarian war, it is not alone the combat services that must come to grips with the enemy. There are the added elements of radio propaganda, fifth column activities, enemy newspapers and periodicals, correspondence in almost undecipherable scripts that has to be censored, military, commercial, diplomatic, and even cultural relations with friendly powers to be maintained. And this takes small account of the immense geographical widening of activities which will probably follow the war.

Many of these activities have to be carried on in languages which have not been taught in American universities and of which, as Mr. Graves points out, "only a distressingly small number of Americans have even a smattering."

* * *

Take Japanese—certainly a language of major importance if we are to be in command of any situation in which the Japanese take part. It has been taught "well" only in three or four American universities, and only about 50 students were seriously engaged in studying it in 1940. The Marines, Navy, and Army communications and intelligence services quickly absorbed available students of Japanese. This also leaves a shortage of teachers for the increased numbers that already are awake to the importance of studying it.

Badly off as we are in Japanese, think what we are in Malayan and in Siamese! And even if a host of pupils should be found for these and other "unusual" and now "strategic" languages, we are short of teachers and of proper textbooks. Teaching materials for the courses given by the fine array of major institutions co-operating in this intensive language program have to be developed out of hand.

* * *

One thing Americans can get over is the notion that they are poor at learning languages. As a matter of fact, according to Mr. Graves, not only are some Americans exceptionally gifted in their ability to learn foreign tongues; but, it is said, the techniques of language teaching are more highly developed in the United States than anywhere else in the world. This last, paradoxically enough, is due to our study (!) of the many dialects of the American Indians, for which entirely new teaching techniques had to be developed.

If you are interested in finding out about courses in the "unusual" languages listed in the booklet, write to J. M. Cowan, director, the Intensive Language Program, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (and please mention the Education Page). From the booklet which he will send you, you may choose to study at one of many outstanding universities, among them Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Universities of California, Vermont, North Carolina, Michigan, and others, as well as at the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archeology (for Russian, Persian, Hindustani, etc.). And you may take Arabic of Egypt, Morocco, or Iraq; Burmese, Icelandic, Hungarian, Korean, Kurdish, Mongolian, Persian and many more. Then by next fall you may, if all goes as planned, even choose from others such as Bengali, Hausa, Swahili, Tamil, Melagasy. All of which, you will grant, should do its part to widen our knowledge concerning the varied peoples who live in the world.

A Tuesday Column

4-H Club Awards

For the twentieth year rural girls throughout America have the benefit of incentives provided in the national 4-H girls' record contest, in which upwards of one and a half million girls on farms and in villages have taken part. Its purpose is to train girls how to make satisfying, happy homes.

Awards are provided on three levels as follows: a gold medal to county winners next autumn, an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November to State winners, and six $200 college scholarships to selected State winners.

While building for peace, the contest contributes greatly to the war program by training girls in the best use of material and financial resources productive of a high morale. It is conducted by the Extension Service.

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	233,270
1942 volume to date	42,997,783
1941 volume to date	51,734,949

Market Mildly Irregular; Air Stocks Higher

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Aviation stocks led a notably specialized recovery shift in today's market.

The list exhibited rising inclinations at the opening and, with activity picking up for a while, advances of fractions to more than 2 points were well distributed before mid-day. Thereafter dealings slowed appreciably and the majority of top marks was cut or canceled. Mild irregularity was the rule in the final hour.

Transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares.

Early bidding was attributed partly to bullish interpretations of the arrival in London of an important United States war mission. Wall Street saw in this move the makings of at least an aerial smash at the Axis powers. The feeling, consequently, that good news might be in the offing, prompted enough hort covering and fresh speculative and investment purchasing to turn the trend tide. Bulletins from Chinese and Russian fronts, however, were none too hopeful and commitments generally were lightened or shelved to await further clarification of the international picture.

Among stocks in front the greater part of the day were Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Eastern Air Lines, Woolworth, U. S. Rubber preferred, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, American Can, Air Reduction, J. C. Penney, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Anaconda.

Inclined to falter after a good get-away were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, du Pont, Union Carbide and Youngstown Sheet. Backward were Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck. Motors and rails followed a slim groove.

Bonds Fairly Steady

Light demand for a number of rails and utilities helped keep the bond market fairly even today.

Going into the final hour small advances had slim majority over issues unchanged or a shade lower.

Virginia & South Western consolidated 5s ran up more than 2 points in late dealings.

Included in the higher division were Northern Pacific 6s, New Haven 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Illinois Central 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60 and Erie 4½s.

Moving narrowly either way were Portland General Electric 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, St. Paul 5s and Allied Stores 4½s.

U. S. Governments made a fair showing on the stock exchange and over the counter with interest centered in the older tax exempt treasuries.

Argentine 4s and Panama 3¼s were among foreign dollar loans improving.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.20¾	1.20	1.20¼	1.20⅜
Minneapolis	1.13⅝	1.13	1.13⅛	1.13⅝
Kansas City	1.12⅜	1.11⅞	1.12	1.12⅛
Winnipeg			.80⅜	.80⅜
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.23⅛	1.22⅜	1.22¾	1.22¾
Minneapolis	.16⅞	1.15¼	1.15⅜	1.16
Kansas City	1.14⅜	1.14	1.14½	1.14½
Winnipeg (Oct.)				.89¼
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.26	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.25¾
Minneapolis			1.18¼	1.18⅞
Kansas City			1.17	1.17⅜
July Corn				
Chicago	.88¼	.87¾	.88½	.88
Kansas City	.88	.84¾	.84¾	.84¾
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.90¾	.89⅞	.90¼	.90¼
Kansas City	.87⅛	.87	.87	.86⅞
July Oats				
Minneapolis	.47¾	.47⅜	.47⅜	.47⅜
Winnipeg			.51¼	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	.71¼	.70	.70¾	.70⅝
Sept.	.74⅝	.73	.73⅝	.73¼
Dec.	.77½	.76½	.77¼	.76⅝

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old	1.77	1.78¾	1.77	1.78⅛	1.77⅜
New				1.80	1.79½
Oct.	1.71½	1.73½	1.71¼	1.72⅝	1.71⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	..	..	..	12.65	12.65
Sept.	..	..	..	12.82	12.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	..	..	..	97.0b	97.0
October	..	..	..	96.5b	96.5
December	..	..	..	96.0b	96.5

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	122.8	123.0	122.5	123.0	122.8
October	124.8	124.7	124.6	124.8b	124.8
December	125.8	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.6
March	126.5	126.7	126.5	126.5b	126.4

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.98	19.10	18.93	19.08	18.98
October	19.26	19.38	19.16	19.37	19.25
December	19.40	19.53	19.32	19.51	19.39
March	19.54	19.72	19.48	19.71	19.58
May	19.71	19.81	19.71	19.81	19.63

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	8.71	8.81	8.81	8.71b	8.71
Sept.	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60b	6.60

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*November	37.90	37.90	37.80	37.85	38.00
†June	....	....	36.85b	37.00a	36.75
Eggs					
‡September		33.25b	33.80a	33.25	
‡October	34.05	34.10	34.05	34.10	34.05
‡November	....	....	34.00b	34.25a	34.00
Potatoes					
November	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

b—Bid. a—Asked. *—S.s. †—F.s. 1R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Columbia Gas Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported for the March quarter net income of $2,545,987, compared with $5,442,784 in the first three months of 1941. For the 12 months ended March 31 net income of $7,844,489 was equal to nine cents a common share, against $10,699,213 or 25 cents a share, in the preceding 12 month period.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49½	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	38½	38½	38½	
48¾	43	Acme Sti (4)	2	43	43	43	M'y21
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	8	6	5⅞	6	M'y25
20½	19	Adams-Mi (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11¾	10	Addressog ⅛e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y21
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny 6p	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y22
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4¼	4½	4½	M'y25
6	3½	All'gpf$3ow	4	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y25
22¾	16⅛	Alleg L $ ⅛e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Allen Ind (1)	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
49	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	123¾	123½	123¾	+ ¼
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10	10	10	M'y25
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ¼e	3	13	12¾	12¾	M'y25
6¼	4	Allied St .30a	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	22	Allis-Ch ¼e	5	23¼	23½	23½	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	16	16	16	
1½	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'y22
18½	15½	Amal Lpf1¼g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	48	47½	48	+ ¼
23½	19	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20½	20½	20½	M'y22
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	10	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .20e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	5	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
73¾	55½	Am C-Fpf1¾e	1	58	58	58	
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	M'y21
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	80	80	80	M'y21
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	24	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	4	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Am Ecaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
6	3⅛	Am Europ .40g	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	16¾	Am Exp't ⅓e	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	M'y23
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf			2⅜	2⅜	M'y22
32	26	Am-Hw S5¾e	7	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44	44	44	M'y25
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y25
30⅜	25	Am Ice pf	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y25
4	2¾	Am Internat'l		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7	2¾	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y25
89½	70	Am L pf 1¾ak	1	70	70	70	M'y23
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y21
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APL 6pf 17¾k	4	15¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
22	12½	APL5pf 1.56k	7	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
5½	5¼	Am Saf R ¼e	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y21
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	2	31½	30¾	31½	M'y21
20⅞	16⅓	Am Sti Fdr 1e	10	17⅓	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	2	11	11	11	M'y25
8¾	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	8½	8½	8½	M'y22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16	16	16	— ¾
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	88	87¾	87¾	M'y25
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1	1	20	20	20	M'y19
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	23	117¼	115¾	116⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob ¼e	1	40	40	40	+ ½
50¾	34⅞	Am To B ¼e	6	41⅜	41	41¼	+ ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	130	129	129	
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4	4	4	— ¼
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	110¾	110	110¾	M'y22
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
70¼	41¾	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y20
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	M'y25
76⅜	55⅜	Am Wool pf 2k	2	55½	55⅜	55½	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3½	3½	3½	
50	43½	Am Z pf2½k	1	40	40	40	M'y25
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda ½e	12	23¾	23¼	23¼	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	14½	14¼	14½	M'y21
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35	27⅜	Arch-D M ½e	1	30	30	30	M'y25
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	M'y22
4½	2¾	Armour III	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
67½	53	Arm I pr pf 3k	2	51	51	51	— ½
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr20
26¼	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	3	26	25¾	26	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Arnold C (.2e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y22
4	2⅜	Art'l'm .77½g	2	3	3	3	M'y18
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	6	5	4¾	5	M'y22
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	M'y18
83	55½	As DG2pf5¼k	4	56½	55½	55½	M'y21
25½	20	Associates I 2	1	26	26	26	+1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	8	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	5	64	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅞
26	20¼	Atl Cst L 1g	5	20½	20¾	20½	
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	17	17	17	M'y21
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	5	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	10	16	15⅜	16	+ ¾
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100	100	100	M'y21
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'y25
70	43	Atlas Pw 1⅓e	1	44	43	44	
		Atlas T'k .30g	*1	7	7	7	M'y21
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y21
4½	2⅞	Aviat Cp .10e	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
4½	2¾	Balt & Ohio	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6¾	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y23
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	10	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
11¾	8¾	Barnsdall .60	4	8½	8½	8½	
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y23
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	2	75	75	75	M'y22
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y22
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	15	12	11¾	12	+1¼
39⅞	28¾	Bendix Av (2e)	11	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅜
14	9⅞	Beni Ind .40e	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
52	46⅛	Ben In pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y25
66⅞	49⅞	Bethlehem 3e	26	51¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
121	100⅛	Beth Sti pf 7	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
22½	18⅛	Bigelow-S 1e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
19¾	14⅜	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
7¾	5¼	Blaw-Kn .15e	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21¾	13¼	Boeing Airpl	25	18¾	14¼	14½	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	26¼	26	25¾	— 1¼
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'y25
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	7	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	18	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	28	28	28	M'y23
18½	15	Bowing C ⅓e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓e	10	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	M'y21
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	6	11⅛	11¼	11¼	M'y21
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
23	16¾	Bullard Co (2)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	22	22	22	M'y22
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	17	17	17	M'y25
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	3	7	7	7	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6¼	5½	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	
20¾	19⅛	Butler pf 1½	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'y22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y23
6¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y18
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y25
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
15½	11⅞	Camph W ¼ae	2	14	14	14	M'y22
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	1	4	4	4	
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mi ⅓e	1	30	30	30	
2¼	1¾	Capital Admin	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S½e	1	24	24	24	M'y14
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	32	31½	32	+ ½
21¼	15	Celanese ⅓e	11	17⅝	17½	17½	
8¾	6½	Celotex (1)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
23½	16	Cent Agu 1½	1	16	16	16	M'y25
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y25
3½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violeta 1g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2	2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y22
2¼	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16¼	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y21
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	7	14⅞	14½	14½	M'y20
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	26	29½	28¾	29	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	89	89	89	M'y20
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y23
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y23
5	3	Chi&E Ill A	4	3½	3½	3½	M'y23
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	2	1½	1½	1½	
13½	9	Chi Gr W pf	3	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y21
17½	12¼	Chi P Tool 1e	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	50	50	50	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y22
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y25
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y22
10½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y25
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y21
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y22
58½	43⅞	Chrysler Co 2e	15	58	57¾	57¾	
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼ae	1	22½	22½	22½	M'y20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	6	33½	33	33	— ½
36½	25⅓	Cluett Pea ¾ae	1	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	3	70	70	70	— ¼
63½	51½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y22
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P ⅓e	18	13¼	13	13¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼a	3	98⅛	98	98⅛	M'y25
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	11	11	11	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	11	11	11	M'y25
13¼	11½	Col G&E .10g	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	5	25	25	25	— ⅞
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	3	68	65	65	M'y22
20⅞	16½	Comi Credit 3	5	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
100	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	+1⅞
26¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	9	25½	25¼	25¼	
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	M'y21
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .55g	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf 3	9	26⅞	23¾	23¾	—3⅝
23¼	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	23	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅜
3⅜	2	Conde N .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y25
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	30	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1⅔g	3	10	10	10	
13	11¾	Cons Cop .10e	5	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	11¾	Cons Ed(1.60)	32	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y25
?	?	Cons F pf ½k	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—

Commerce and Finance

Report Urges Extreme Care on Army, Navy in Use of Rubber

Business and Industry

NAM Avers No Profiteering On War Work

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has made public a report designed to refute any charges of industry "profiteering" on war contracts.

The brochure concluded that profit margins on gross business were narrower since 1930 than they were in the preceding decade chiefly because of the growing "tax burden," and added:

"Under the defense and war production programs, net profits before taxes have risen largely because the increased volume of business has reduced overhead costs per unit. However, direct costs, especially taxes, wages and raw materials, have been cutting into net profit margins.

Taxes Cut Profit Margin

"Increased labor costs since 1940 have not been offset by increased output per worker. The higher taxes since 1941 have drained off much of the profit. Since the tax load will increase much further during the next two years we may expect a further narrowing of the profit margin."

The study said the House Naval Affairs Committee issued a report which "led many to believe that the majority of contractors are reaping exorbitant profits." The association analyzed 1,907 completed naval contracts and offered these findings:

Of 1,013 general contracts, the median profit was 6.9 per cent of cost but probably would be reduced to about 3.4 per cent after taxes had been deducted.

Of 717 contracts for aircraft, the median was 8 per cent before taxes or an estimated 4 per cent after taxes.

Of 115 ordnance contracts the median profit was 7 per cent of cost, but this would be cut to about 3.5 per cent by taxes.

Of 62 contracts for naval vessels, the median profit was 4.9 per cent but probable taxes would reduce it to 2.9 per cent.

Opposes Arbitrary Limit

The survey—entitled "Record of Manufacturers Profits"—opposed an arbitrary limit on profits but advocated "maximum" excess profit taxation as proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Among other conclusions were these:

"There is no basis for the claim that manufacturers can afford to pay still higher wages and overtime rates because of excessive profits in the defense period.

"Instead of being unduly concerned about the possibility of 'war millionaires' Government should be thinking of the effect of war business and war taxation on the soundness of manufacturing companies and their ability to meet the problems which will arise in the post-war adjustment period.

"It appears probable that the net profits of manufacturing reached their war-time peak during 1941 and are likely to recede in the future."

Nation's 5,123 Banks Last Year Showed Net of $269,295,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, reported that the 5,123 national banks had net earnings of $269,295,000 last year, an increase of $27,830,000 over the net for the 5,150 institutions operating at the end of 1940.

Gross earnings last year totaled $925,663,000, an increase of $60,914,000 over 1940. The principal items of earnings were $457,466,000 from interest and discount on loans and $291,984,000 from interest and dividends on securities.

Operating expenses amounted to $641,648,000, an increase of $42,208,000 over the previous 12 months.

Hygrade Sylvania $4,000,000 Offering

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Hygrade-Sylvania Corporation has filed an amended registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed issue of $4,000,000 of 3¼ per cent sinking fund debentures, due June 1, 1957.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to pay off bank loans of $2,075,000 and the balance added to working capital.

In March, the corporation proposed to issue 50,000 shares of convertible preferred stock and 105,000 shares of common to be reserved for conversion of the preferred shares but these proposals were not carried out.

Fifteen underwriters will handle the debentures issue. Price of the debentures will be supplied by amendment.

First C-3 Cargo Ship Turbine Shipped by G. E.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., (AP)—Shipment of the first C-3 cargo ship turbine from a new eight-acre inland plant two months ahead of schedule was announced my the General Electric Company.

GE officials estimated the factory's production the remainder of this year will be a third larger than originally planned.

Last June, when the company was advised the Maritime Commission would need more turbines, the undisclosed location was a barren swamp. The building was occupied Feb. 12. It now houses 900 workers, operating on three shifts, seven days a week.

Takes New Post

Robert E. Lusk

Named Vice-President in charge of merchandising and advertising of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. Mr. Lusk was formerly Executive Vice-President of the Ted Bates Advertising Agency.

Jones Expects 1943 Rubber Output May Be 350,000 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said he hoped and expected the United States could produce 300,000 to 350,000 tons of synthetic rubber during 1943.

The Commerce Secretary was commenting on an Associated Press dispatch from Akron, Ohio, Saturday, telling of how leading manufacturers of rubber products view the rubber supply situation.

This dispatch said those hearing the manufacturers gained the impression "that Jesse Jones' estimate of 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber for 1943 is not only impossible but fantastic."

Mr. Jones said this statement "is itself fantastic, and untrue."

"At no time," he added in a statement, "have I stated that 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber could be produced in 1943.

"I have testified many times before congressional committees on the subject of rubber, and have stated that our objective was to build facilities sufficient to manufacture 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year, and that we expected to have the plants completed by the end of 1943. This does not mean that we would manufacture that much rubber in 1943.

"I have said that we expect to produce 300,000 to 350,000 tons of synthetic rubber during 1943, and this I hope can be done."

Treasury Doubles Limit on Buying Of F and G Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced that, effective July 1, the limit on purchases of Series F and G war bonds will be lifted from $50,000 to $100,000 per year.

The change does not affect Series E war bonds, the type designed for persons of ordinary means and formerly called "Baby Bonds." The limit on these will remain at $5,000 per year.

The Series F is a 12-year appreciation bond, issued on a discount basis at 74 per cent of maturity value. If held to maturity, 12 years from the date of issue, the bond draws interest equivalent to 2.53 per cent a year computed on the purchase price, compounded semi-annually.

The Series G is a 12-year income bond issued at par and draws interest of 2.5 per cent a year, paid semi-annually by Treasury check. The new limitation on holdings of $100,000 in any one calendar year in either Series F or Series G, or in both series combined, is on the cost price, not the maturity value.

Stocks of All Oils Decline in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 9,874,000-barrel decrease during March in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 546,108,000 barrels on March 31 compared with 555,982,000 barrels February 28. March stocks were 11,254,000 barrels less than for the same month last year.

Domestic production increased from 120,918,000 barrels in February to 121,693,000 barrels in March and was 3,643,000 barrels higher than the previous March.

March 31 stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 261,832,000 barrels compared with 260,844,000 on February 28 and 266,380,000 last March 31

The bureau reported March 31 motor fuel stocks at 104,804,000 compared with 105,395,000 on February 28 and 96,832,000 on March 31, 1941. March motor fuel domestic production totaled 52,902,000 barrels.

Engineering Building Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineered construction volume for the week ended May 21 totaled $216,513,000 against $299,877,000 in the preceding week and $52,346,000 in the like period a year ago, the Engineering News-Record reported. Public construction accounted for $207,208,000 of the latest week's total.

Cadman Sees Gold in Vital Postwar Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Disclaiming the prevailing theory that the war would be followed by one of the worst depressions in history, Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist for the American Bankers Association, speaking at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the New York State Bankers Association here, said "on the contrary, there is a good deal of evidence to substantiate the opinion that we may enjoy the period of our greatest economic development, of our greatest world influence and of our greatest social gains."

Dr. Cadman suggested this country's gold reserve might be used to finance recovery of "our customers" throughout the world in the postwar period. "Despite all the speculation to the contrary," he continued, "gold is still the world-wide measure of value. It constitutes the best and most generally accepted medium of exchange and there is no convincing evidence that its importance has diminished in the slightest degree."

Election of Officers

Officers elected by the bankers for the ensuing year included: President, John P. Myers, President of Plattsburg National Bank and Trust Co. of Plattsburg, to succeed Eugene C. Donovan, President of Auburn Trust Co., of Auburn; Vice-President, E. Chester Gersten, President of Public National Bank and Trust Co., and Treasurer, Theodore Rokahr, Vice-President and Treasurer of First Bank and Trust Co., of Utica.

Mr. Donovan, in his address for the annual meeting, stressed the sacrifices which the American people were being called upon to make and the rights and expectations which the people have.

"They have the right to expect," said Mr. Donovan, "that no unnecessary burdens will be placed upon them. They have the right to expect that the promises of government that the promises of government will be kept, that politics will be adjourned for the duration and that their elected representattives will conduct themselves as statesmen and nothing less. They have the right to expect that government will practice its preachments of economy, and they have the right to expect that at the end of this struggle those things which have been taken away will be returned.

Full Co-operation

"From industry the American people have the right to expect full co-operation with government and with labor to the end that our productive facilities may yield to the fullest extent the instruments of victory. They have the right to expect industry to forgo large private profits. To date these expectations from industry are being realized on a scale few thought possible a little while ago.

"From labor the American people have the right to expect that it will not use its newly won gains for its own selfish advantage. The intelligent people of America agree, I think, that labor will and should have a stronger voice in the conduct of our united affairs, but these same intelligent people expect, and rightly so, that those who lead labor should be of a type to merit the confidence of reasonable and honest men."

Other speakers included William R. White, Superintendent of Banks of New York State, John J. Driscoll, Jr., of Driscoll, Millett & Co., and Loren B. Allen, manager of the credit department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Plumbing, Heating Restrictions Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has modified its prohibition on sale of plumbing and heating equipment to permit distribution of such items as cooking and heating stoves, water heaters, radiators, and certain other types of equipment.

At the same time, in a move to facilitate conversion of oil and gas burning equipment to the use of coal, the amended order permits sale and delivery of any equipment required in such conversion.

Further, sale or delivery of any item costing no more than $5 is permitted, provided it is part of an order totaling no more than $10. Sale and delivery of any equipment specifically designed for hospitals, or for surgical, dental, veterinary, barber shop, or beauty shop use also is permitted.

Under the original freeze order, all sales of more than $5 were prohibited except on military priority ratings.

Another revision permits delivery of plumbing and heating equipment until July 31 for completion of projects started after July 31, 1941, and through April 9, 1942—provided the purchaser certifies such equipment is necessary.

Allied Stores Earnings In Quarter Up 20 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Allied Stores Corp. in the first three months of 1942 were 20 per cent above last year but there has been a substantial letdown in volume thus far in May, B. Earl Puckett, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

A net profit of $1,597,595 before federal income and excess profits taxes was shown in the March quarter, against $462,211 in the like months of 1941.

Mr. Puckett said prospects were less favorable for the second quarter and earnings might fall below those of a year ago.

Senate Group Says Army, Navy Must Pare Rubber Use to Bone

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Senate Defense Investigating Committee criticized the Army and Navy today for not paring their rubber requirements to the bone, asserting that if the production of synthetics did not come up to schedule the military forces "may find themselves without rubber at some future date."

In a 57-page report, the committee said:

National gasoline rationing on "a sensible basis" and the requisitioning of tires must be given serious consideration to conserve 1,000,000 tons of rubber now on the wheels of motor vehicles.

There will be no new or reclaimed rubber at all for non-essential uses within the next three years.

See Early Exhaustion of Supply

The best that could be expected from a successful synthetic program would be to supply military needs and essential civilian requirements, such as tires for cars transporting defense workers.

Resources in this hemisphere offer little hope of adding substantially to United Nations supplies of crude rubber, which Price Administrator Leon Henderson testified would be exhausted by May, 1943, even with the greatest possible curtailment of civilian uses.

The committee recommended that "some one person" be designated to assume full responsibility over the rubber program. Such a task recently was assigned by Donald M. Nelson, War Production chief, to Arthur Newhall.

Much space was devoted to the committee's investigation of the former tie-up between Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and the German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie.

The committee said that Standard's agreements with I. G. Farben "seriously impeded the developments of buna-s (synthetic) rubber" in this country. It added, on the other hand that Standard "was not backward in offering plans for large plants for raw materials and rubber to be built under Government auspices for it and others."

Urges Army Conserve Rubber

Urging that the armed forces "exercise the same degree of care that is recommended to civilians to assure the conservation of rubber," the committee said its best available information indicate the German Army "was built and has been rolling on less than 200,000 tons of rubber a year." This compared with what the committee described as the "frenzied consumption" of 766,000 tons for all purposes in the United States in 1941.

"There is no question that we should supply the men in our fighting line with the very best equipment that is available," said the report, signed by Chairman Truman (D-Mo.) and other members. "The only issue is whether, by failure to face now the fact that rubber may not be available at all in anything like the quantity demanded if the synthetic rubber is not obtained on schedule, the Army and Navy may find themselves without rubber at some future time."

Military specifications might be too high in view of the concededly short life of some equipment, the committee said, noting that "the English have not used any quantities of rubber comparable to those our Army is seeking."

Requisitioning Not Imminent

Declaring that 55 per cent of all driving had been found essential, the committee said that national gasoline rationing on a sensible basis must be considered in order to cut down the other 45 per cent.

Because of the controversy over gasoline rationing, the report said, attention has been "diverted from the inescapable fact that even if drivers could have all of the gasoline their motors could burn, they would still have to reduct driving to a bare minimum in order to conserve on rubber."

Requisitioning of tires was not "a present necessity, the committee said, adding that such action might "become essential before long if shortages develop in specific areas where defense workers must drive comparatively long distances."

Only the most optimistic of the committee's informants believed that as much as 250,000 tons of synthetic rubber could be produced in 1943. The report said that a shortage of butadiene, from which the principal type is produced, was likely to be felt at least until August, 1943, and recommended that grain alcohol be considered as a source of this product.

Florida Everglades Development Urged to Boost Synthetic Rubber

CLEWISTON, Fla. (AP)—Use of rich soil in the Florida everglades to produce ingredients for nearly 10 per cent of the country's wartime synthetic rubber requirements has been proposed to the Government by Clarence R. Bitting, President of the United Sugar Corporation.

Mr. Bitting said he had asked approval of the War Production Board and the Defense Plant Corporation for the $75,000,000 program, which he estimated could be in operation a year or less after it is started.

The sugar corporation and independent farmers in the everglades sugar producing area, he declared, would put up land and facilities worth about $25,000,000 and the Government was asked to furnish $50,000,000. The program would provide employment for 20,000 persons, he asserted.

Mr. Bitting explained to the farmers, gathered at a banquet here, that sugar cane, peanuts and sweet potatoes would go into the production of plastics, equivalent to synthetic rubber, at a cost of about 25 cents a pound.

The product, he emphasized, probably would not serve for automobile tires, but would release for tires some 90,000 tons annually of synthetic rubber which might ordinarily be needed for other war purposes.

Unlike petroleum-produced synthetic rubber, he added, the canepeanut-sweet potato product is oil resistant.

The sugar corporation, the president said, is ready to devote 50,000 of its acres not now in production to the program, and independent farmers are willing to devote another 50,000 acres.

He added that the corporation, through subsidiaries, would operate the processing plants without profit for the duration of the war, and would lease for $1 a year the land needed for plants and shipping facilities.

Inland Waterway Seen Able to Relieve East's 'Gas' Shortage

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—A 12-foot channel could be provided for the inland waterway from Jacksonville, Fla., to Trenton, N. J., within a few months to make that route feasible for oil barge movement, an army engineer told a Senate Commerce subcommittee today.

Major General Thomas M. Robbins of the Army Engineer Corps appeared before the committee which is investigating the possibility of relieving the East's gasoline shortage by greater use of the inland waterways.

"The waterways can do the job, and it's just a question of getting barges and towboats?" Senator Overton (D-La.) asked.

"That's all it is, sir," General Robbins responded, who added that although it might be difficult to obtain priorities for new steel barges, delivery by barge would require considerably less steel than a proposed pipeline with a contemplated carrying capacity of 300,000 barrels a day.

He said that regardless of the kind of barge that might be built, difficulty would arise in obtaining the necessary propelling machinery.

U. S. Dairy Technologists To Make Latin Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Dr. O. F. Hunziker and Dr. R. E. Hodgson, dairy technologists of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, will leave Washington soon to start a survey of the dairy industries in the Caribbean, Central, and South American countries, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said.

The survey will be made at the request of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The two specialists will go first to Puerto Rico, where they will visit the Agricultural Experiment Station and study the dairy industry of the Island. From there they will go to the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Mexico. The second part of the survey will include the South American countries, and probably will begin sometime in October.

Consumers Power Would Buy Utility

OMAHA (AP)—The Consumers Public Power District of Columbus announced that it had made a formal offer of $40,680,000 to the American Power and Light Company of New York for the Nebraska Power Company of Omaha—the State's largest privately-owned public utility and the last major power firm in Nebraska not under the district's supervision.

The offer is for Nebraska Power properties, franchises and similar holdings. In addition, Consumers offers to buy Nebraska Power's accounts receivables, prepaid accounts such as insurance, and other similar items expected to boost the entire deal to more than $43,000,000.

Instead of buying the actual property, Consumers offers to buy all common stock in Nebraska Power, which is held by American Power and Light, except for directors' shares and a few others outstanding. Under this plan American Power and Light would be required to retire Nebraska Power's bonded debt, estimated at around $30,000,000.

Consumers sent a copy of its resolution authorizing the offer to Mayor Dan B. Butler.

Richmond Transit Traffic High

RICHMOND, Va. — Reflecting increasing use of public transportation systems all over the nation as a result of the tightening restrictions of gasoline, tire and automobile rationing, an all-time high of 4,909,171 passengers rode this city's street cars and buses during April according to data compiled and released in the monthly Business Review of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. This figure represents an increase of 132,697 Vepco passengers over March, 1942, and 1,045,759 over April, 1941.

Nationwide Drive Aims To Get War Scrap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—A nationwide campaign launched under the auspices of the War Production Board to scour America's factories for every available pound of scrap metal, rubber, paper and cloth neared full mobilization today as plans were formulated to enlist Metropolitan New York's 26,000 factories in the salvage effort.

Spurred by the report that the nation's steel mills, operating at near-capacity, would require more than twice as much scrap this year as in peacetime, industrial salvage committees have been organized in 182 cities and 17,000 salvage managers already are operating in individual plants.

To Form Subcommittees

New York, last to be organized because of the enormous factory space here, entered the lists as 21 executives, representing some of the largest concerns in America, met at the Metropolitan Club yesterday, formed the Industrial Salvage Committee for Greater New York and heard George Weymouth, chief of the industrial section of the WPB, warn that operation of steel mills at maximum capacity this year might be impossible unless industries throughout the country co-operated to "get out the scrap."

Mr. Weymouth said that manufacturers who failed to place their scrap at the disposal of the Government would find their supply of raw materials cut off by the WPB.

The committee will appoint subcommittees in charge of each industry and eventually have a salvage manager in every metropolitan factory, large or small, who will be in charge of going over all operations to salvage scrap and other materials not needed in actual manufacturing. An effort will be made to have all obsolete and war-useless machinery turned over to the Government's scrap pile.

Rolland J. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, who was chosen as chairman, stressed that the only factor standing in the way of maximum war production was lack of raw materials, in which scrap played a vital part.

The fact that America's industrial plants will have to bear the greatest burden in scrap collection was stressed by Mr. Weymouth, who said that men conversant with the salvage situation had reported that only 25 per cent of America's wartime scrap requirements could be met by household, store, automobile junkyard and farm salvage campaigns. The remaining 75 per cent must come from industrial establishments.

Scrap Lack Closes Mills

Four steel mills were shut down for lack of scrap last week, causing a loss of 7,100 tons of production daily, it was reported. Although the total of closed mills represented a big decrease from the figure of 39 listed several months ago, the extent of the iron and steel scrap shortage was indicated by the fact that the average mill now has only a two-day supply on hand, as compared with a 90-day reserve in normal times.

Mr. Weymouth said the mills, which consumed 59,000,000 tons of scrap last year, would need 4,500,000 more than that this year. He added that old brass was similarly in demand for manufacture of cartridge cases; that aluminum scrap, scrap rubber, burlap, manila rope, solvents, woolen rags, scrap tin, and other materials were equally needed.

Walter S. Mack, president of the Pepsi-Cola Company and vice-chairman of the committee, said the importance of helping the production of munitions and armaments could not be stressed too strongly.

"This is the time when all materials not actually in use which can be spared should be melted down and put into guns, tanks and ammunitions where they are most needed."

Furniture Output Continues to Rise

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Restrictions and freezings notwithstanding, furniture production continues to move ahead, Seidman and Seidman, accountants to the industry, reported.

Terming new business at the April furniture markets "very satisfactory," the accountants added:

"Upholstered furniture manufacturers' order books were especially busy—apparently due to fear on the part of the dealers that the scarcity of coil springs will soon affect the supply of this product."

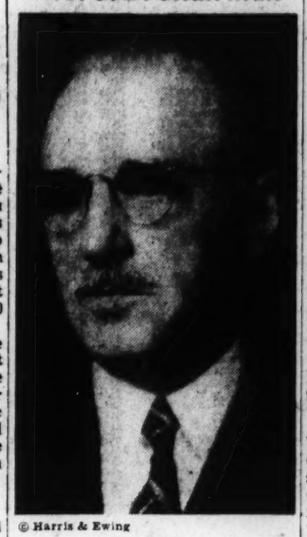
The accountants, reporting April orders 32 per cent higher than in the same month a year ago, declared the continued uptrend could be attributed in part to the fact that furniture markets were held a month earlier this year than has been customary.

Unfilled orders spurted in April, the report said, rising to 18 per cent above the backlog at the end of March.

Lumber Output Drops

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended May 16 stood at 132 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 153 per cent. Production totaled 248,673,000 feet, which was 5 per cent less than the pevious week, and 3 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

N. I. C. B. Chairman



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Fred I. Kent

Elected Chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board for 1942-43. Mr. Kent is President of the Council of New York University.

Compulsory Savings Talk Quietus Seen If Sales Quotas Met

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP) — Robert W. Sparks, national field director of the Treasury Department's war savings stamps campaign, said today that if the War Bond sales quotas were reached this month and in June and July, it would sound the "death note" on the subject of compulsory savings.

Mr. Sparks, in an address before the annual conference of the New York State Bankers Association, said:

"Although we have several days to go before reaching the end of the month, current sales indicate that the first quota to be used in the war savings plan, $600,000,000 for the month of May, will be achieved and possibly with a small excess."

If the $800,000,000 June quota and the $1,000,000,000 per month quota from July on are met, Mr. Sparks said, "we will be showing a national rate of participation on a voluntary basis which would be far in excess of any amount indicated by the advocates of a compulsory savings system."

Pointing out that there are approximately 50,500,000 income earners in this country, Mr. Sparks said the average rate of participation in the war bond plan per individual is a little better than 5 per cent of salary at the present time.

He additionally noted that the present bond campaign is to bring the rate of participation up to 10 per cent for all regular wage earners.

"National income is now in excess of $120,000,000,000 a year," Mr Sparks said. "If we succeed in this 10 per cent income goal, we will automatically succeed in our quota of $1,000,000,000 a month from July on."

Mr. Sparks paid tribute to the nation's banks, asserting that about 85 per cent of the dollar value of all bond sales has been handled by them without compensation or subsidization from the Government.

He said no fewer than 20,000 bank employees were devoting their full time in the banks to selling and issuing War Savings Bonds.

Asks Meeting Of Governors Of Oil States

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Josh Lee (D), of Oklahoma, urged President Roosevelt to call a conference of the Governors of oil-producing states and of oil company representatives before any order is issued rationing gasoline sales in these states. At almost the same time, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes announced that tank car shipments of petroleum and products reached a record level during the week ending May 16 of 684,482 barrels daily.

In a telegram sent to the White House, Senator Lee urged that if a conference found that it was necessary to have nation-wide rationing of gasoline in order to conserve rubber or for any other purposes, "that the situation be fully explained to our people before any steps are taken."

Senator Lee also addressed a telegram to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Joseph Eastman, Director of Transportation; Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes proposing the oil states conference.

"Our people are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to win this war, but find it difficult to understand how rationing gasoline will save rubber for war purposes unless you contemplate taking tires from civilian cars," Senator Lee said in a telegram to Mr. Nelson.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A production increase of almost 160,000 barrels of petroleum liquids daily in June over the May quotas was recommended today by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes who set the June goal at 3,636,300 barrels.

Mr. Ickes recommended an increase of almost 10 per cent in production for District Three comprising Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

The Co-ordinator said the Railroad Commission of Texas had been requested to allocate the production among the fields in that state so as to utilize to capacity all available pipeline facilities which transport petroleum north and eastward.

He also recommended an increase of nearly 20,000 barrels daily for California and a temporary increase of slightly over 20,000 barrels daily for Kansas.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

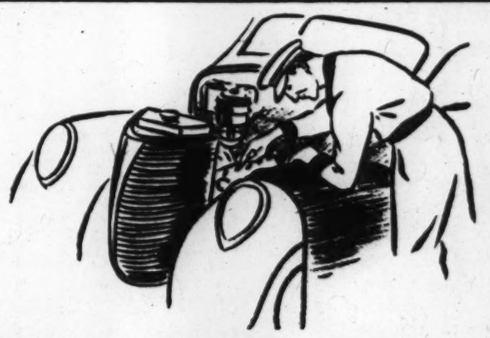
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20



Get Full Value

Out of Every Gallon of Gas

You will agree that this is no time to be wasting gasoline. Yet you may be doing so if your carburetor needs adjusting, if the automatic choke is not working properly, or if your spark plugs are carbonized. It will pay you to have an expert mechanic check up these parts. Capable repair service is offered you by the garages and automotive dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR CAR ROLLING

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 2¾s 54-51	108.31	108.30	108.30
2 2¾s 60-55 (	110.17	110.17	110.17
3 2½s 72-67	101.7	101.7	101.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	105	105	105
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81½	81	81
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	55	55	55
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	45	45
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102½	102½	102½
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	66⅝	66⅝
2 AbIGChem 3½s 49	102¼	102¼	106⅛
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
22 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109¼	109¾
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
11 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
18 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104½	104	104½
27 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78	77¾	77¾
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 A C Line 4½s 64	60¼	60	60¼
8 A C Line 5s 45	98⅜	98¾	98⅜
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60	59½	59½
37 B&O 95 st A	26⅜	25⅝	26¼
14 B&O 95 st C	30¾	30¼	30⅜
16 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	25⅞	26
9 B&O 96 st F	26¼	25¾	26⅛
99 B&O cv 4s st	20	19⅛	19⅜
99 B&O cv 60 st	20	19⅛	19½
17 B&O 4s 48	59	58⅛	58⅛
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
11 B&O S W 50 st	39¼	38⅞	39¼
8 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	32¾	32	32
21 Boston&Me 4s 60	69¾	69½	69½
2 Bkly Un Gas 4s 45	102⅛	102	102
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	91¼	90½	90½
18 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107	107	107
5 Can Pac 5s 54	90½	90½	90½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	58¼	58¼	58¼
27 Celanese 3s 55	99	99	99
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95	95	95
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4⅞	4¾	4¾
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15½	15	15½
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	52⅝	53
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 CRR&Ban of NJ 5s 42	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Cen RR N J 5s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Certain-td 5½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
11 Chi&Alton 3s 49	19	18⅞	18⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78	78	78
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¾	69½	69¾
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76½	76⅜	76⅜
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	90½	90½	90½
10 ChiGt West 4s 88	68	67¾	67¾
42 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¼	15	15⅛
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
14 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47½	47½	47½
26 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47½	47¼	47½
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20	20¼	20¼
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Chi&NW 4s 87	30¾	30¾	30¾
14 Chi Ry 5s 27	56⅛	56¾	56¾
18 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14	13¾	13¾
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3	3	3
10 CRI&P 4s 88	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
37 CRI&J rfg 4s 334	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Ch²aW Ind 4s 52	95	84¾	94¾
5 Childs Co 5s 43	40⅜	40¾	40⅞
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46¾	46¼	46⅞
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	60¼	60	60¼
6 Col & So 4½s 80	20¼	20	20¼
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	86½	86¼	86½
18 Columbia G 5s 1961	81⅞	81½	81⅞
1 Comwith Ed 3¼s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Con Edis cv 3½s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Con Rys 4s 56	32½	32½	32½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108⅞	108⅞	109⅞
4 Consum Pow 3½s 69	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
6 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91	91	91
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	54½	54¾
1 D & R G 4½s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 D & R G 4s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3	3	3
2 Del Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	30½	30¼	30½
15 Erie 4½s 0215	48	47¾	47¾
7 Erie 4s 95	90½	90¼	90½
17 Fla E Coa 4½s 59	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Francis Sug 6s 56	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95½	95½
14 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103½	103½	103½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	99⅞	99⅞
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	94½	94½	94½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96	96¼
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	50	50	50
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtc 44	101½	101¼	101½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	41¼	41	41¼
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45¾	45⅝	45¾
25 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15¾	15	15¾
16 Ill Cen 4s '53	45¼	45¼	45¼
29 Ill Cen rfg 4½ 55	45½	45¼	45½
40 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	42¾	42¾
6 Ill Cen 5s '55	54¾	54½	54¾
38 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	48¾	48¼	48¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17½	17½	17½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
141 Int T&T 4½s '52	55½	55¼	55¼
21 Int T&T 5s '55	54¾	54¾	54½
2 James F&Clea 4s '59	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	44	44	44
1 Koppers Co 3½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	81½	81	81½
8 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	80⅞	80¾	80¾
1 Ls & Ms 3½s 97 reg	74	74	74
15 Lautaro Nit inc '75	41	41	41
1 Leh & NY 4s '45	79½	79½	79½
6 Leh Cn 4½s '54 A	76⅞	76½	76⅞
16 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	63	63	63
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30	30	30
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57	56¾	57
7 Ligget & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
1 Lou & N 5s 2002 B	101	101	101
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	90¼	90	90
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50¼	50	50
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
30 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	13¾	13¾	13¾
22 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	12⅜	12⅜
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¼	34⅞	35⅛
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¼	17	17
3 M-K-T-4½s 78	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29	29	29
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¾	29¼	29¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29½	29¼	29¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29½	29½	29½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29½	29½	29½
11 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¾	38¾	39⅞
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36½	36½	36½
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
50 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	69	69	69
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109	109	109
4 NOr&NE 4½s 52	80½	80¼	80¼
2 NOri Term 4s 53	75	75	75
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	48½	47¾	48½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	47	47	47
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
50 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	49¾	49¾
49 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	45	45¾
7 NYC cn 4s 98	48¾	48¾	48¾
13 NYC cv 3½s 52	56⅝	56½	56⅝
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	77	76¾	77
18 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	62½	62½
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 NYGEH&P 4s 48	116½	116½	118½
5 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	85½	85½	85½
3 NY L&W&Jcl 5s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
27 NYNH&H&R cv 6s 48	40	39⅞	39⅞
36 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39	38⅝	38⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	33½	33½	33½
36 NYNH&H 4s 55	34	33¾	34
33 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅝	33½	33⅝
4 NYHH&H 4s 57	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32¼	32¼	32½
90 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	25	25	25
5 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	71½	71½	71½
5 Norf Sou 4½s 56	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 Nor Pac 4s 2047	63¼	62¾	63¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	54	54	54
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110	109½	109½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Ont Pw N Falls 5s 43	192¼	192¼	192¼
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107	107	107
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¾
2 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Pen Co 4s 63	100½	100½	100½
2 Pen OH&Det 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99¼	99	99
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 79	87¾	87½	87⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98	97¾	98
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	91¼	91	91
12 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88½	88½	89⅛
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
18 Pere Marq 5s 56	69	68⅞	69
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60½	60½
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	60½	60½	60½
24 Phila Co 4½s 61	93½	93½	93½
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pn Read2C&I 6s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	28	28
14 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58 A	60½	60½	60½
16 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83	82⅞	82⅞
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	77	76¾	77
19 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	74⅝	74⅝
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
1 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	52	52	52
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	24¾	24¾	24¾
21 RLDM&S&NR&CO33	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	74	73¾	74
12 StLPeo&NW5s48	43	42¾	42¾
9 StLPubSvc 4s 60	87½	87½	87½
1 StLSF 4s B 50 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
28 StLSF 4½s 78	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14¼	14¼	14¼
18 StLSF 4s 50 A	13	13	13
4 StLSW 5s 52	47½	47½	47½
1 StLSW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
3 StPKC ShL 4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100¾	100	100
9 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14	14	14
50 Sears-All'is 4s 35Act	8	8	8
2 SeaAllFis 4s 35 B ct	7½	7½	7½
1 Shell Un 2½s 61	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96½	96½
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	105	105
14 Sou Pac 4½s 69	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
46 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
20 So Pac 4½s 68	50¼	50	50
26 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67	66¾	67
2 So Pac cit 4s 49	50¼	50¼	50¼
33 So Pac 3½s 46	86	85½	85⅝
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 So Pac SP Tr 4s 50	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
21 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89¾	88⅝
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	85	85	85
7 South Ry cn 4s 94	90¾	90½	90¾
41 South Ry gen 4s 56	63½	63½	63½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	34¾	34½	34¾
2 StandOilCal 2¾s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 StandOilNJ 2¾s 53	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 T RR R St L 4s 53	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex&N Orl 5s 43	100½	100½	100½
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	84¾	84½	84½
1 T St&W 4s 50	88	88	88
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	96½	96½	96½
3 Un Rwy&Imp 5s 63	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97	97	97
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
31 Va&Sw cn 5s 58	73¾	73¾	73¾
83 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	106	106	106
4 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Wabash 5s 76	25¾	25¾	25¾
12 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38⅛	38	38
37 Wabash 4s 71 wi	79¼	79	79¼
27 Walgrn 4s 65	88	87¾	88
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	101	101	101
4 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43¼	43¾
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43¼	42¾	42¾
14 Westn Pac 1st 5s 48	28¼	27¾	28¼
25 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28¼	28½	28¾

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.15e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
40	Ala Gt Sou (4½e)	77	77	77
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	102¾	102¼	102¾
100	Alum Ltd (h8)	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
100	Am C P&LA	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Am Cyan B .60a)	30⅜	30	30⅛
350	Am Fork & Hoe (1½e	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
75	Am Gas & El pf(4.50a)	93	93	93
50	Am Gen $2½pf(2½)	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
50	Am Hard Rub(¾e)	11	11	11
1250	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20	19¾	19¾
200	Am Lt & Tr pf (1½)	25	24½	24½
1800	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Am Republics (.35g)	5	5	5
100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
100	Art Met Wks (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
300	Asso G&E A	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Asso G & E pf	¾	¾	¾
100	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	23	23	23
400	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Auto V Mach (.5g)	3	3	3
10	Axton-Fish A	21	21	21
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30	30	30
200	Baldwin Loco war	2½	2½	2½
700	Barium Stk Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Beech Aire	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Borne Scrym (4g)	34	34	34
100	Can Marconi	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Carrier Corp	5	5	5
100	Casco Prod (.1g)	5	5	5
40	Braz Tr L&P2(h.40g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Brill pf	45½	45	45
200	Buckeye P L	39¾	39¼	39¾
100	Cessna Aire.1e	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Chi Flex Shaft 2e	53½	53½	53½
400	Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Cit Svc pf(3g)	35	35	35
10	Cit Svc Pf&L3pf(7)	70	70	70
50	Cleve El Illum(2½)	24	24	24
60	Colum G&E pf(5)	31¼	31	31
100	Colum Oil&G	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comwlths Dis	¾	¾	¾
100	Conn Tel&El	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	ConG&EBalpfB4½	109	109	109
20	ConG&EBalpfC(4)	98½	98½	98½
50	Copper Range (⅝g)	5	5	5
100	Cosden Petro pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
700	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	13¾	12⅝	13
100	Darby Pet (½g)	6	6	6
500	Dennison Mfg A (.30a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Eagle Pich Ld	7	7	7
200	East G&Fpr pf	19¼	19	19¼
50	East G&F pr pf	43½	43½	43½
25	East Sta pf A	13	13	13
200	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
500	El Bond & Sh pf	45	45	45
50	Emp G&F $pf	120¼	120	120
75	Emp G&F 7pf	115	112	115
50	Equity Corp $3pf	14	14	14
100	Esquire Inc	2½	2½	2½
300	Eversharp Inc	3¼	3¼	3¼
125	Fla P&L $7 pf	78	77½	77½
300	Ford M Can A	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	Frank Cou Dis	1	1	1
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10	Gen G&E pf $3.50 B	91	91	91
600	Glen Ald Coal (.80e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Gt Atl & P nv (2e)	64	63¼	63¼
200	Gulf Oil (1a)	27¼	27	27
100	Hazeltine (1½g)	14¼	14¼	14¾
50	HearnD&S pf (3½g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
500	Hecla Min (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Helena Rubin (⅛e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Heller pf (1¾)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
300	Humble Oil (¾e)	49¼	49	49
100	Hunt Bros A (.10e)	4	4	4
2	Hygrd Sylv (1¼g)	18½	18	18½
100	Ill Iowa Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Indpls P&L pf(5¼)	93½	93½	93½
150	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	64½	64	64
400	Int Industr (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
3600	Int Home Eq(.80)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
10	Jer C P&L 5½pf(5½)	70	70	70
20	Koppers Co pf(6)	85	85	85
100	Lake Shore M(h.80)	7	7	7
400	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4	3⅞	4
25	Long Is L pf	16	16	16
100	Mass Util Asso	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	McWill Dredg (1½g)	7½	7½	7½
10	Meed John (3a)	102	102	102
100	Merritt-C & S	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Mer-C&S pf A(4½k)	110¾	110¾	110¾

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Reduced Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Conn Lt & P	62½c	Q	July 1	June 5
Hein-Wern Mot Pts	15c		June 15	June 1
Johns-Manville	50c		June 24	June 10
Tacony - Palmy Bridge Co	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
Do A	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
Resumed				
Kelsey-Hay Wh B	37½c		July 1	June 13
Accumulated				
Kelsey-Hay Wh A	75c		July 1	June 13
Utah Pow & Lt Co pf	$1.75		July 1	June 1
Do $6 pf	$1.50		July 1	June 1
Extra				
Canadn Canners, Ltd.				
5 cum 1st pf	5c		July 2	June 15
Do 6c n-cm cv pf	5c		July 2	June 15
Cheesebrough Mfg	50c		June 29	June 5
Interim				
Time, Inc.	50c		June 10	June 5
Increased				
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co	50c	Q	June 30	June 19
Regular				
Aero Sup Mfg. A	37½c	Q	July 1	June 16
Am Bemberg pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 16
Am Cr'mid 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 12
Am Hide & L pf	75c	Q	June 30	June 19
Am W Glass Co	10c	Q	June 1	May 22
Do pf	31¼c	Q	June 1	May 22
Atl. Bir C RR pf	$2.50	S	July 1	June 15
Bath Iron Wks	50c		July 1	June 15
Bon-Ami, A & B	$1	Q	July 31	July 15
Can Can Ltd	12½c	Q	July 2	June 15
Do 1st pref	25c	Q	July 2	June 15
Do non-cum conv pf	15c	Q	July 2	June 15
Can Gen Elec Ltd	$3	Q	July 1	June 13
Can Westingh Ltd	50c	Q	July 1	June 15
Cheesebrough Mfg	$1	Q	June 30	June 15
Detroit Steel Corp	25c		June 30	June 13
Dr Pepper Co	15c	Q	June 1	May 18
Dom Textile Co Ltd				
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 8
Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co Ltd	75c	Q	July 1	June 22
Hewitt Rubber	25c		June 15	May 29
Honolulu Oil Corp	25c		June 15	June 5
Hood Hershey A	62

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
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Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
50 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

MANSFIELD

TELEPHONE 1056
FLORIST & FRUITERER
FRESH SUPPLIES DAILY
Dorothy Child
43 LEEMING STREET
MANSFIELD

KEELEY'S
(Proprietor L. J. Elwood)
Tel. 932. 13, Handley Arcade, Mansfield
Present their SUMMER COLLECTION of MILLINERY, DAY and EVENING GOWNS, COATS and KNITWEAR.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE JUNIOR SHOP
is now open at
JOHN MOSES
For young ladies in their early teens and their younger sisters.
The Coats, Suits and Frocks are all that these Fashion-minded young ladies can desire.
GRAINGER STREET NEWCASTLE 1 Telephone 20674

W. LAIRD & SONS, LTD
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
52, Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55520

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
Established 1832
66, Northumberland Street Newcastle-on-Tyne Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
For All Electrical and Radio Goods
CLAUDE B. BARTON, LTD.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Road Ph. Nottingham 41760

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
32, Milton Street, and 12, Lister Gate, Nottingham.

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

ENGLAND

SCARBOROUGH

82, Newborough, Scarborough.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

Scotland

EDINBURGH

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
Coupar Limited
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall Street
Phone: Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in
Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
8 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Quality
Furniture Specialists
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

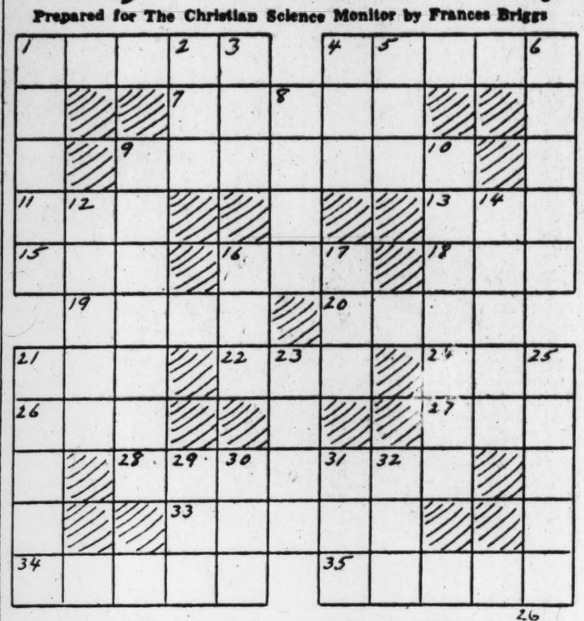
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Mme. Jeritza's first name?
4—Who was builder of the wooden horse?
7—What is dried flower bud of an East Indian tree?
9—What is drake of common wild duck?
11—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
13—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?
15—Female of domestic fowl.
16—What is a vesperillo?
18—Except.
19—What is the linden tree called?
20—What is a river of Asia?
21—Border of a garment.
22—What was on thin robe of exile of Erin?
24—What is bagilke part of a plant?
26—Who was Babylonian god of the heavens?
27—Pen for swine.
28—Who became heavyweight boxing champion of world by defeating Max Schmeling?
33—What Riley character told witch-tales to children?
34—Who is Canio's wife in opera "Pagliacci"?
35—What do you call oxides and other refuse matter skimmed from molten metal?

Down

1—What is layer of dried leaves, straw, etc., used to protect roots of plants?
2—What is a city of Peru?
3—Every one.
4—Who is daughter of Augustine St. Clare in well-known novel?
5—Through.
6—Who was author of "Fair Maid of Perth"?
8—What is a Spanish jar used in cooling water by evaporation?
9—What do you call the little finger or toe?
10—What pianist composed "La Mer," a very impressive sea picture?
12—What is first name of Miss Jepson, operatic soprano?
14—Surah silk got its name from what place in India?
16—Place for sleeping.
17—What is a river of Devonshire, England?
21—What composer was born at Rohrau, Austria, in 1732?
23—To merit.
25—_____ Townsend Brady.
29—Possessed.
30—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
31—What is leather made from skin of a young goat?
32—What is a noun suffix denoting "one who deals in"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

A. In the making of iron, it is most economical to have all the raw materials such as iron ore, coal, and limestone close at hand. Which of these places is best situated in this respect?
1. Pittsburgh, Pa.
2. Birmingham, Ala.
3. Chicago, Ill.
4. Erie, Pa.

B. Ordinary fuel gas, such as is used in kitchen ranges, is made from:
1. Kerosene.
2. Coal.
3. Wood.
4. Peat.

C. In 1900, the United States produced how many automobiles?
1. 100.
2. 2,000.
3. 4,000.
4. 10,000.

D. When seed is planted by scattering it by hand, it is said to be:
1. Broadcast.
2. Harrowed.
3. Disked.
4. Hoed.

E. The combine, such as is used to harvest wheat, allows two men to do work that was formerly done by:
1. 20.
2. 50
3. 100.
4. 175.

F. You deserve one point for matching each of these cattle with the place which which they are usually associated:
1. Holstein: Southeast Asia.
2. Zebu: England.
3. Hereford: An island in the English Channel.
4. Guernsey: Texas.
5. Longhorn: Germany.

How's Your Geography?

Answers

A. Birmingham, Ala.
B. Coal.
C. 4,000.
D. Broadcast.
E. 175.
F. Holstein: Germany.
Zebu: Southeast Asia.
Hereford: England.
Guernsey: An island in the English Channel.
Longhorn: Texas.

Monitor Camera Club from Eda S. Johnstone, Los Angeles

Elephant Tree

One of the most curious of Southern California's great variety of trees is the Elephant Tree, or Ombu. This tree's origin is Brazil. Not only does the trunk of the tree resemble the body of an elephant, but the texture of the bark is like that of the hide of an elephant, rough, wrinkled, and gray. The tree in the illustration is 135 years old and is located in Santa Monica, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Novel Newspaper

(Les Shippey in Los Angeles Times)

When Mrs. W. L. Miller of Eagle Rock became a widow she had no children and was lonely, but she did not wish to be a gloomy person. She decided that if she could keep busy and be helpful she could be happy, so she started a little mimeographed paper, the Cheerful News, which she sent to shut-ins. Now it goes to shut-ins throughout the country and hundreds of persons who know the editor only as Dr. Cheer-Up have become fond of it. Dr. Cheer-Up's prescriptions are wise or witty sayings, and the "Doses" column contains no bitter medicine. The last two years Mrs. Miller has been a shut-in herself but that has only increased her helpful activities. Besides publishing her paper and answering many letters she finds time to do a monthly column for the Eagle Rock Sentinel and the other day she took the job of typing a book-length manuscript — for nothing — for a promising but hard-pressed author who couldn't afford to pay for it. Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

In Lighter Vein

"They Work Better"

We've heard from a man who got an alarming notice from the Bureau of Internal Revenue—a bill for overdue taxes, marked "Second Notice" and bearing in fine type an impressive list of the penalties which would befall him if he didn't straighten matters out right away. He hurried to the revenue office and paid up, but couldn't help commenting on the fact he had received no first notice. "We ran out of first notices," the tax man explained. "Anyway, the second notices work better."—The New Yorker.

Coincidence

From Evansville, Indiana, comes word of one Victoria Lee, faithful colored servant, who while ironing and worrying over her financial problems was heard to make the following startling observation: "Ain't it too bad to have ol' depression when times is so hard!"

Tin Substitute

Bossy herself may soon supply the lining for milk cans. A United States Department of Agriculture chemist has invented a lacquer made largely from lactic acid, an ingredient of milk.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Parcel Post Goes by Zones and First Class Mail Does Not?

First class mail did not always go at a uniform rate regardless of distance. Before 1863, a zoning system prevailed for all classes of mail — letters, newspapers, books, etc. Mail service for general merchandise was not available until 1879.

In 1825, for instance, the letter rate for a single sheet of paper was 6 cents up to 30 miles; between 30 and 80 miles, 10 cents; between 80 and 150 miles, 12½ cents; between 150 and 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Twenty years later, a new rate was instituted having but two zones; under 300 miles a single letter, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents.

from an old print

LETTER POSTAGE VARIED WITH DISTANCE—WHEN MAIL WENT BY PONY EXPRESS.

The first law establishing a uniform rate of postage was inaugurated in 1863 and provided a flat rate of 3 cents for ½ ounce, regardless of distance.

Various factors contributed to the adoption of a uniform rate for first class mail. Perhaps the most important factor is that transportation expense is so small a part of the total cost of handling a letter that there is no practical way to make a fair charge for it on the basis of distance. Other factors contributing to the establishment of the uniform letter rate in 1863 may have been that England and other countries had successfully adopted a flat postal rate, and that a cheap uniform rate encouraged correspondence and in those days Congress and the public felt that such a ready spread of information and knowledge was to be desired.

It is interesting to note that when general merchandise was first admitted to the mails, in 1879, the rate was one cent an ounce, regardless of distance.

However, when Congress, after considerable study, authorized the parcel post system, the rate schedule took into consideration both the weight and the distance the parcel was to be carried.

That parcel post should go by zones is logical and necessary when it is taken into consideration that, by nature of the bulk involved, the transportation expense of parcel post represents about one half the total handling cost. This is quite a different matter from the almost infinitesimally small part transportation expense is in the total cost of letter handling, and makes it reasonable that parcel post should go by zones while first class mail does not.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore take no thought, saying, "What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—MATT. 6:31, 32, 33

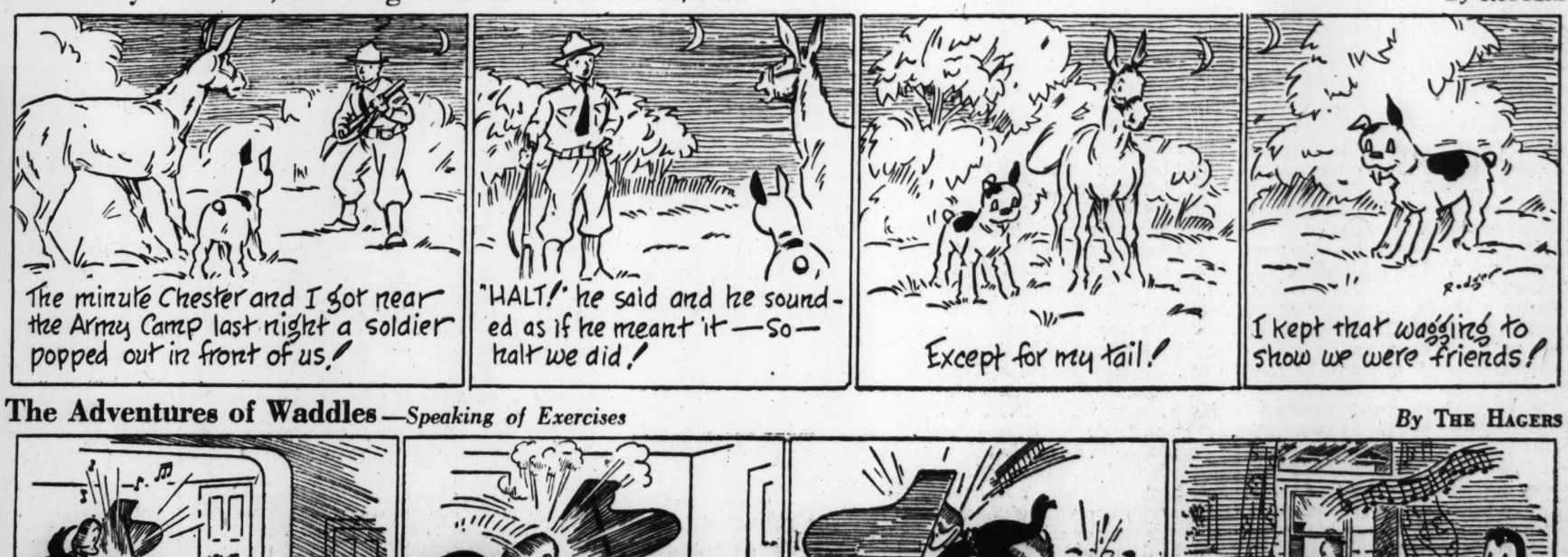
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie's Careful What He Eats*

By LE PELLEY

TUM-TE-TUM TE-TUM .....
OH TUBBY.... I JUST SAW HYMIE DOBSON
DID YOU FIND OUT ANYTHING ABOUT HIS GARDEN ??
I ASKED HIM IF HE PLANTED THINGS HE LIKED TO EAT .....
WHAT DID HE SAY ?
HE SAID HE WOULDN'T EAT ANYTHING FROM HIS GARDEN !
HE WOULDN'T EAT ANYTHING FROM HIS GARDEN, EH ?!
THAT'S WHAT HE SAID !!! THOSE WERE HIS VERY WORDS.... !!

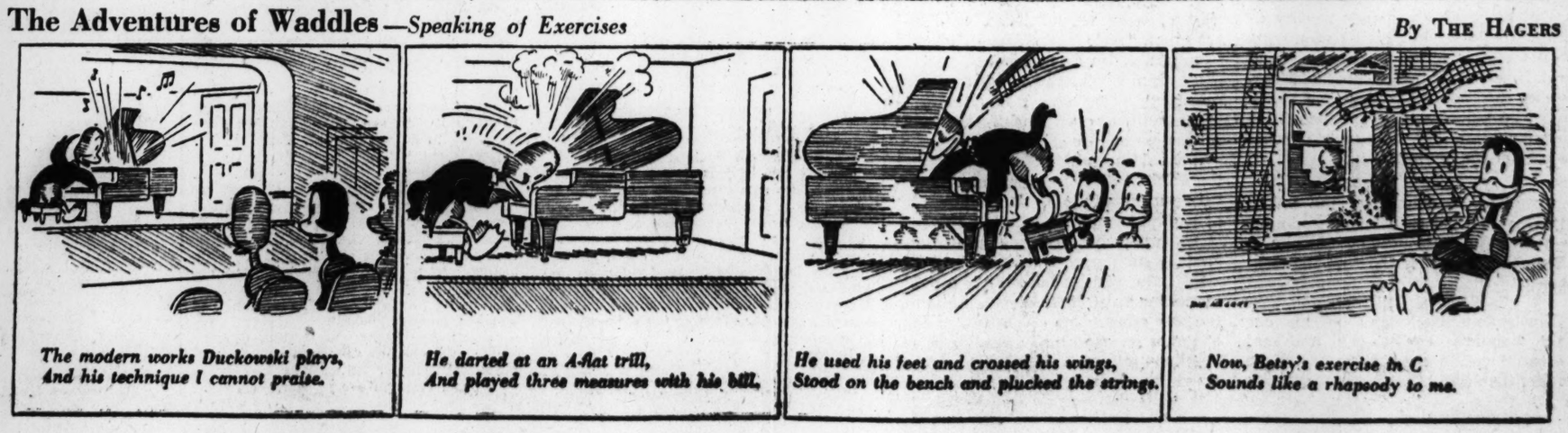
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Wanted Him to Be Sure of That!*

By RODGERS


The minute Chester and I got near the Army Camp last night a soldier popped out in front of us!
"HALT!" he said and he sounded as if he meant it—So—halt we did!
Except for my tail!
I kept that wagging to show we were friends!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Speaking of Exercises*

By THE HAGERS


The modern works Duckowski plays,
And his technique I cannot praise.
He darted at an A-flat trill,
And played three measures with his bill.
He used his feet and crossed his wings,
Stood on the bench and plucked the strings.
Now, Betsy's exercise in C
Sounds like a rhapsody to me.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Equals Won

. . . One extra plane or extra tank or extra gun or extra ship completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield: it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men.—*President Roosevelt.*

Because of a housewife
Some electric current was saved.
Because of some electric current saved
A pound of aluminum was reprocessed.
Because of a pound of aluminum reprocessed
An airplane was repaired.
Because of an airplane repaired
An ally's arms factory was saved.
Because of an arms factory saved
A nation was saved.
Because of a nation saved
A war was won.

Because of a workman
An extra rivet was made.
Because of an extra rivet made
An extra ship was launched.
Because of an extra ship launched
An extra cargo of supplies was shipped.
Because of an extra cargo of supplies
An extra division was maintained.
Because of an extra division maintained
A strategic position was taken.
Because of a strategic position taken
A battle was won.
Because of a battle won
A war was won.

But this is a game that the reader can play at, too:

Because of a patriotic consumer—
Because of a motorist who saved tires and gas—
Because of a man who refused to pass rumors along—

These stories will unfold to anyone who uses his imagination. The main point is that if all Americans—except one—do their part, the war may be lost. But if that one does his part it will be won. If he does more than his part, it may be won sooner than any of us expect.

One man, *one* woman, or perhaps even *one* child may be the key to it all. That man, that woman, that child is—you.

Electricity to Spare

War's sudden demands for aluminum—and for other metals, chemicals, and metal-working industries dependent on electric energy—have helped bring about peace, or at least a truce, between private enterprise and the proponents of publicly owned power production.

Writers who recently have visited the new aluminum plants in Tennessee record that hydroelectric current from the big dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority has helped make possible the phenomenal expansion of airplane construction. In the Pacific Northwest, too, hundreds of thousands of kilowatts from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams are going into aluminum and magnesium production.

In that area, Dr. Paul Raver, administrator of the Columbia River projects, recently announced an interconnection with two privately owned utility companies, the Washington Water Power Company and the Pacific Power & Light Company, to form a power pool. A few months ago he apparently saw no need for such a pool, but now the arrangement gives the companies a source of additional current and gives the Government needed distribution facilities to reach war industries.

Meanwhile, a study of the long controversy over TVA power by Joseph S. Ransmeier of Vanderbilt University indicates a benefit which may carry over into peacetime. In a paper published by the university's Institute of Research in Social Sciences, he concludes TVA has shown that consumer use of electricity responds readily to rate reductions while distribution costs do not rise materially with the added load. If privately owned companies recognize this point in their rate structures, he believes they will benefit in revenue while the consumer benefits in greater use of electricity.

An effort to counteract the public grieving of Nazi speechmakers doubtless will be a brand-new blackface Commando minstrel show on the Continent.

The fellow who wipes off his car once a month—maybe—will find that he can't treat a horse that way, if he makes the swap.

Pity the Poor Bombardier!

The Italian attitude toward aerial bombing apparently has undergone some alteration since the period in 1937 when young Vittorio Mussolini waxed ecstatic over the beauties of bombs which gave "the impression of a budding rose" as they fell among Ethiopian horsemen so lightly armed as to be virtually defenseless against air attack. That, said Il Duce's son, "was exceptionally good fun," as the riders "were easy to hit" from not too high altitudes.

Since then, however, several things have happened to take some of the gaiety and abandon out of such expeditions. Italian pilots have been finding, for example, that the British on the brave little island of Malta respond in unesthetic ways. A Rome broadcaster the other night asked for sympathy for the bomber crews rather than for Malta, saying, "They are blinded by searchlights, hammered by anti-aircraft fire, pursued and ambushed by fighters. . . . It is, indeed, a hard life." And he did not mention being held up to scorn by German commanders after they return to their bases.

And After WPA?

Americans who for years have looked for a more rapid decline in relief expenditures as employment rose, and who in recent months have felt it urgent that non-defense expenditures should be reduced, will welcome the message of President Roosevelt that WPA funds can be cut from $465,000,000 to $280,000,000 this year and that WPA may not be necessary after 1943.

The announcement does not mean, of course, that unemployment is completely disappearing or that Federal facilities will not be needed to cope with possible future economic crises. Approximately 3,000,000 still have not been fitted into employment, though the war effort soon will find places for many of these. After the war there will have to be a tremendous shifting of people to peacetime jobs. Some machinery of assistance beyond even the unemployment compensation in the social security system may be necessary.

This machinery ought to have as large an element of local responsibility in it as possible. On this point the President's statement that he expects to make recommendations for revision and extension of the Social Security Act to take the place of WPA is not altogether satisfying. To resume direct administration of large-scale work relief through a Federal bureaucracy would not meet the needs of decentralization.

In whatever framework is kept available, it would be better to move toward a system of State and local administration of work projects and home relief with supporting grants-in-aid from the Federal Government graduated according to circumstances.

Making Barleycorn Useful

Apparently the Government preferred to let the news be announced in a casual manner rather than to shock the sensibilities of those who feel the Nation cannot get along without its whisky distilleries. At any rate, the news—interjected incidentally into a Senate agriculture subcommittee hearing on rubber—that the Federal authorities intend to put whisky distilleries, and possibly some breweries, to turning out industrial alcohol should be welcome to every patriot who despises waste and abhors inefficiency, especially when the war effort is affected thereby.

Some of the larger distilleries have been distilling 190-proof alcohol for munitions, but all the horde of smaller plants have gone on turning out whisky—although there is said to be a four- or five-years' supply of distilled spirits on hand in the warehouses.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., in one of his daily broadcasts over the Mutual network, argued that if the big distilleries operated at capacity and the smaller distilleries, capable of turning out 140-proof alcohol, were reconditioned to distill 190-proof, "we'd have enough alcohol from grain, plus the amount that is made from blackstrap molasses, to fill the needs of the War Production program—without even touching the country's sugar supply at all!"

It should be explained, however, that the WPB is diverting some of this distillery-made alcohol to the manufacture of synthetic rubber and that the molasses supply has been materially lowered by submarine warfare.

Still, the whisky industry is capable of making a still further contribution to the war effort: The 550,000,000 gallons of liquor on hand might readily be redistilled into the industrial alcohol which is so greatly needed.

Our Readers Say—

"Dangerous Entertainment"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor headed "Dangerous 'Entertainment.'"

Your statement that hypnotism is an undesirable program feature of USO Clubs is a sound one. I want to assure you that in the few instances where local Club Directors have scheduled such programs they have done so in their zeal to furnish something different in the way of entertainment.

As soon as the Program Department of USO learned that hypnotism was being used as a form of entertainment in some of the USO Clubs, we immediately advised all Club Directors to cancel any hypnotism programs and not to consider such acts for the future. Your editorial says "the USO should eschew such entertainment in its programs." I assure you that we agree with this statement.

I want to thank you for calling this matter to our attention and for the understanding treatment which you gave to it in your editorial.

ROBERT M. HEININGER,
Executive for Program Services
United Service Organizations.
New York

Hypnotists and Entertainments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Attention is directed to an editorial appearing in The Christian Science Monitor titled "Dangerous Entertainment" wherein it discusses "That feature of the United Service Organization's program for Thursday evening at Fort Devens in which a hypnotist will experiment with mass mesmerism of soldiers."

For your information, an investigation by Lieut. Col. John J. Donovan, Special Service Officer of the First Corps Area, reveals that the performance in question occurred at the U. S. O. Club, Shirley, Mass., and not at Fort Devens as stated in the article. The Army does not exercise supervision over entertainments in U. S. O. Clubs which are not located on military reservations.

The Regional Supervisor, U. S. O., has been consulted and requested not to use hynotists in entertainments given in this corps area in the future if soldiers are present.

HENRY C. RICE, Major, A. G. D.
Boston — Asst. Adjutant General

Women at the Peace Conference

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent letter from Hindhead, Surrey, England, to this column, Lucilla McLaren commented on the idea, reported in The Christian Science Monitor, that "there should be an equal number of men and women represented at the Peace Conference." She believed that this equality would "go far to making a firm foundation for the building of a lasting peace." Since that letter appeared here there have been similar expressions in other publications.

One does not have to be a feminist to believe that women have a right to be at a peace conference. But it is to be hoped that their presence there, as that of men, would be based solely on fitness. That raises the question of what women should represent the United States, granted a peace conference follows the present war.

My nomination would be for Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mass. The word "fitness" must embrace experience as well as knowledge. I do not know of any American woman who has served on international commissions to the extent that she has, or whose knowledge of world affairs and first-hand contacts with Europe and South America is so great. If I can have but one vote I give it to Dr. Wambaugh. If I may have two, then the other goes to Anne O'Hare McCormick.

IRENE ARMSTRONG
Boston

Courage to Stand

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our Pilgrim Fathers faced greater sorrows and greater calls upon their courage than have as yet faced us. Our Revolutionary patriots shed their blood and gave of their material possessions for the freedoms and liberties which are now ours to strengthen and protect. The Civil War brought sorrow and devastation to American homes in the cause of freedom. Surely within present-day American hearts there is no less of courage and fortitude than in the past.

Our courage to withstand the shocks of war must come from our passion to win, our passion to remain free men and women, our passion for the Christian spirit, and our devotion to the ideals that have made our country the haven of refuge for all oppressed peoples the world over. Few of us have much of material things that we have not earned by hard work, sacrifice and self-denial. These same personal attributes must now be used towards gaining the most worth while of all possessions—freedom, liberty, and the dignity of the human spirit.

P. W. B.
Plymouth, Mass.

Victory for 1942

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the ball has started rolling, let us all get behind it and push for victory in 1942. It can be done! If we push hard enough it will grow to tremendous magnitude and Hitlerism will be crushed with it. The Russians are working towards this goal for this year and we should take up the battle cry too; so let us all get together and do our part to free the oppressed and thus keep ourselves free. Victory for 1942!

S. B. H.
Needham, Ind.

Fighting for Families

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

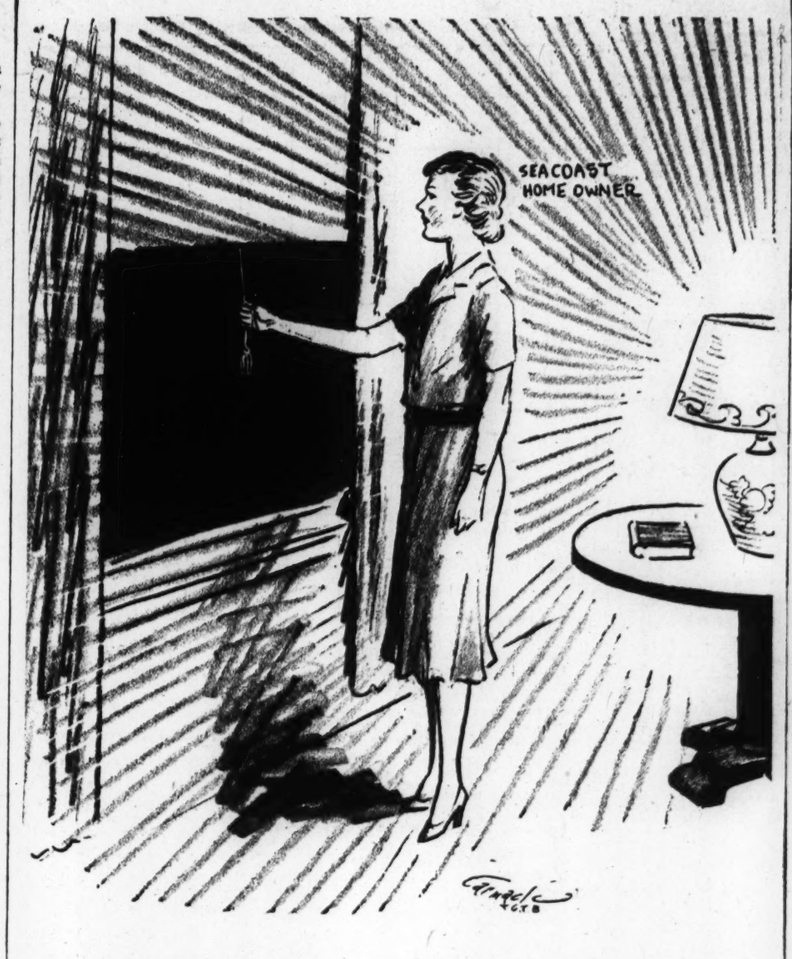
Possibly "Our Readers" will be interested in the following extract from a letter to his mother from a soldier at the front:

"It is after all the families of democracy the armies are fighting for, and it is they who make it worth while to fight, because they are basically so fine and righteous and kind and good. With this as a background there is no soldier more highly privileged than the American, for he has so much that is glorious to defend."

M.
Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Little Acts Can Save Great Ships



'Trooper Tommie' Calls the Reserves

The person who rang our doorbell that evening, as we lounged comfortably under reading lamps, was not, as we had feared, the man who wanted to rent us a summer place on the beach. Instead, it proved to be an earnest little thing with a large notebook tucked under her arm, factual gray eyes, and a ready smile.

"Good evening," she said in a voice that sounded as if we had met before. "We're organizing the Neighbors' Victory Front." Opening her book to a long list of names. "I happen to live three floors above you, but since you are one of the families on my team, I thought I'd call. I'm the floor warden."

I begged her to come in. The family raised its eyes and straightened its spine perceptibly at her entrance. The tallest of our youths, Slats, catching sight of the gleaming eagle on her coat lapel, unspilled one long leg which he had cascaded lovingly over a foot rest and somehow got to his feet.

Asking for her name, I introduced her to the several members of our household. A moment later, however, I had forgotten the name, so striking was her resemblance to "Trooper Tommie" (her real name had been Miss Thompson) of World War One. "Tommie" had been attached to the Salvation Army near the lines at Belleau Wood and had handed out "sinkers and hot" when it would do the most good. Our neighbor from upstairs wore no uniform and was obviously a 1942 veteran, yet she had a certain dapper charm that was Trooper Tommie all over again.

"Thursday evening at nine," she began, "we're having a blackout drill in this wing of the building. I hope you will all be there." We said we would.

"Blackie, too," she added, catching sight of the dog's inquiring head behind Mildred's knitting bag.

A blackout drill, we learned, would last five minutes. Having turned off gas stove lights, we were to proceed in orderly gloom to the sixth floor, left. We were to let nothing deter us—half-eaten dinner, important telephone calls, "dates." Once the signal sounded, we were to march.

* * *

Trooper Tommie paused. Could she count on us? At our united affirmative, she closed her notebook sharply, and relaxed with a smile. "How nice!" You would have thought from her warm glance around the room that we were all her closest friends who had just accepted her invitation to a very special party. "What a darling dog." She stretched out a hand affectionately. The dog, too, relaxed his vigil and came sniffing.

"Tell me," I said, getting over a troublesome puzzle that had suddenly presented itself. "They all co-operate, don't they? I mean, they all agree to do what you ask?"

She tossed her notebook onto a table. "You know," she said, clasping her hands enthusiastically, "they all do! It's wonderful. All you have to do with most of them is to tell them. I work with one of the civic volunteer units and I'm constantly meeting people who want to be of service."

Trooper Tommie came to a tense pause. For the first time she looked at us a bit helplessly. "But there are the children. What are we going to do about them? They are our biggest problem."

"The children?"

This was Mildred speaking up. I could see her mental eye on the sleeping occupant of the next room. He was two, our youngest. If there was anything anybody had ever written or said about the care of small children during an hour of dreaded emergency, Mildred, I was sure, knew it all by heart. She didn't say anything now. She just watched Trooper Tommie.

"You mean children in institutions, new ideas for evacuating and whether to evacuate at all," I suggested casually.

"I mean children everywhere."

"But if it's a child in your own home, the experts have told us exactly what to do if there should be an air attack."

"What to do *for* them, yes." Trooper Tommie sighed. "I don't mean that. What I'm concerned about is what we are going to let the children themselves do about it all? All day long we get requests from children, from six-year-olds up: 'What can I do? I want to help America win the war.'

"Of course we're letting them collect tin foil, rubber and old newspapers. The older ones are learning to be junior air wardens, junior Red Cross workers, little mothers, little cooks, little marketers, entertainers, home gardeners, safety patrols, fire spotters. But still they hound us for more. Ask the city school superintendents and they will tell you the same story. They want to *do*, no."

Trooper Tommie rose gallantly at this point. "But we'll master it. We'll find something for them to do. Of course the British children set them an unforgettable example. Morale builders, that's what they are."

* * *

On her way to the door, she passed Slats and stopped. A small red emblem—spread wings it looked like—had appeared miraculously on his dark sweater. Evidently it had been a "military secret" up to now for none of us had seen it before. He must have put it on while our visitor was talking.

"Most interesting," said Trooper Tommie. "Tell me about it."

"Bird Sighters," he told her. "We study airplanes. All kinds. You oughtta see our file of pictures. Bombers from all over the world. One of the fellows has a telescope on his roof, too."

"That's important."

"Oh, it's important, all right." He spoke with a manly nonchalance. "No risk in it, least not much. But it's serious—no nonsense about it you know." He looked quietly at her, as if she, better than anyone else in the room, would know what he meant.

"No, I know. There's nothing funny about it." Trooper Tommie opened the door. Then she turned, raised her hand in a quaint little gesture between a salute and a call to victory. "Keep 'em Flying, Slats!"

M. K.

The Wide Horizon

The Negro and His Struggle

By Homer S. Brown

Member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives

In an address to the graduating class of Lincoln University

Every American regardless of race, creed, or color has pledged himself to give all for victory, and we as Negroes must recognize that the worst thing that could happen to us as well as the rest of the world, would be a victory for Naziism or Fascism. The responsibility of winning the war is, of course, the first essential, but the responsibility of establishing a lasting peace and of retaining decency in the world is equally as vital. The idea of dominant race must be discarded in favor of the theory of equal among equals. . . .

We are fighting a war of two opposing theories of government—Naziism and Fascism vs. Democracy. The former is based on the theory of a government of men rather than a government of law. Our democracy recognizes that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights." . . .

It is true that we have been limited and restricted in our full participation in the fruits of democracy. Even today we are denied the right to participate fully and on an equal basis with people of other color in the war effort. . . . The treatment of Negro soldiers in the armed forces of our country; the pathetic statement of our Secretary of Navy that there still will be segregation in our Navy; the denial of employment to capable Negro Americans in the face of an acute shortage of workers—all these and many other forms of prejudice in the face of laws enacted by Congress and by the Legislatures of our various States, and the President's executive order, throw a doubt upon the lasting qualities of our democratic processes.

* * *

Today with industry booming and a crying demand for labor, it is estimated that 50 per cent of the unemployed are Negroes. And this is true in spite of the fact that the Negro comprises only 10 per cent of the population. . . .

We would be optimistic if we could see that by winning the war the present status of our people would be changed. It is my candid opinion that the war in itself will not change the attitude of the majority group in America toward the Negro. We have had wars before, wars closer to us than the present war, and that attitude has not changed. I can envision that when the war is won by the Allied Nations, our situation may be worse than it is today. In the great changes made necessary by the aftermath in our social and economic adjustments, we may again witness racial clashes that have taken place after other wars. Who can tell but that the majority group may feel that this is not only a "white man's country" but a white man's world?

I do not subscribe to the theory that we should minimize our fight for justice and equality when the Nation is at war. . . . Any such argument fails, as it is mockery to say that we are fighting to maintain decency and then close our minds to the plight of 13,000,000 citizens. A united effort must have a united people, a united people can only become a reality by the equality of the laws and equal opportunities under the law. . . .

* * *

To meet this challenge will require sacrifices far beyond my ability to foresee, but in total war as we see it today, no living person can escape the duty of bearing his share of hardships. Certainly to us as a minority we cannot give too much if by so giving we trample underfoot forever and forever this new world of Hitlerism as it seeks to release the baser instincts of man to destroy liberty, freedom, and equality.

To the graduates of my own race, I say, you must not allow prejudice and discrimination to discourage and weaken your efforts. You are "the test of American democracy." Fear, complacency and the feeling that you will somehow eventually break through the iron doors of prejudice and discrimination must give place to an intelligent battle under the Constitution to break the chains of political, social and economic inequalities. . . .

Finally you must guard against hate and ill-will. Whether you are fighting for fair play and a square deal in our country, or whether you are engaged in battle against the forces of imperialism, you must distinguish between the ruthless terror of the dictator and the bigot and the great mass of human beings who follow out of ignorance and fear. Hate breeds contempt, dethrones reason, and is the forerunner of force, tyranny and oppression, the mainspring of the mob and of the Ku Klux Klan.

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